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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

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National Register of Historic Places
Registration Form

NATIONAL
REGISTER

This form is for use in nominating or requesting determinations of eligibility for individual properties or districts. See instructions in *Guidelines for Completing National Register Forms* (National Register Bulletin 16). Complete each item by marking "x" in the appropriate box or by entering the requested information. If an item does not apply to the property being documented, enter "N/A" for "not applicable." For functions, styles, materials, and areas of significance, enter only the categories and subcategories listed in the instructions. For additional space use continuation sheets (Form 10-900a). Type all entries.

1. Name of Property

historic name Potter's Mills, Pottersville
other names/site number Pottersville Village Historic District

2. Location (see continuation sheet for specific data)

street & number multiple NA not for publication
city, town multiple vicinity
state New Jersey code 034 county multiple code multiple zip code 07979

3. Classification

Ownership of Property	Category of Property	Number of Resources within Property	
		Contributing	Noncontributing
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<u>44</u>	<u>9</u> buildings
<input type="checkbox"/> public-local	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> district	<u>4</u>	<u>0</u> sites
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public-State	<input type="checkbox"/> site	<u>2</u>	<u>1</u> structures
<input type="checkbox"/> public-Federal	<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u> objects
	<input type="checkbox"/> object	<u>50</u>	<u>10</u> Total

Name of related multiple property listing:
N/A

Number of contributing resources previously listed in the National Register 0

4. State/Federal Agency Certification

As the designated authority under the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, I hereby certify that this nomination request for determination of eligibility meets the documentation standards for registering properties in the National Register of Historic Places and meets the procedural and professional requirements set forth in 36 CFR Part 60. In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

[Signature] 8/9/90
Signature of certifying official Date
Acting Assistant Commissioner for Natural & Historic Resources/ DSHPO
State or Federal agency and bureau

In my opinion, the property meets does not meet the National Register criteria. See continuation sheet.

Signature of commenting or other official Date

State or Federal agency and bureau

5. National Park Service Certification

I, hereby, certify that this property is:

entered in the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined eligible for the National Register. See continuation sheet.

determined not eligible for the National Register.

removed from the National Register.

other, (explain:)

[Signature] 9/18/90
Entered in the National Register

Signature of the Keeper Date of Action

6. Function or Use

Historic Functions (enter categories from instructions)

industry - manufacturing facilityindustry - waterworksagriculture - processingdomestic - single dwelling

Current Functions (enter categories from instructions)

domestic - single dwellingreligion - religious structurecommerce - financial institutioncommerce - business

7. Description

Architectural Classification

(enter categories from instructions)

Other: Folk VictorianQueen AnneOther: Victorian vernacular

Materials (enter categories from instructions)

foundation stonewalls weatherboardshingleroof slateother wood porches and trimbrick chimneys

Describe present and historic physical appearance.

(Note: in the absence of street numbers, buildings, structures, and sites discussed below are identified by historic name and/or block and lot number. Inventory forms for the major buildings in the district, also labeled with block and lot numbers, are being submitted in lieu of individual descriptions in this nomination form.)

Pottersville, an unincorporated village, spans the Lamington River (the main tributary of the North Branch of the Raritan River) just below the junction of Hunterdon (west), Morris (north) and Somerset (east) Counties in north central New Jersey. Although the river runs through a steep gorge just north of the village (and is known at that point as the Black River), in general the topography of the immediate area is characterized by rolling hills and valleys. The wandering course of the river, the configuration of the intersecting valleys, and the pattern of the roads that serve them, most of which were laid out during the 19th century, have been the primary factors in determining the irregular, linear shape of the village. While Pottersville itself has always been a mixed industrial, commercial, and residential center, the surrounding region has traditionally been and to a large extent remains rural in character.

The Pottersville Village Historic District takes in virtually all of the historic core of the village; the major portions of the district lie in Bedminster (southeast) and Tewksbury (southwest) Townships, but it also contains related property in Washington (northwest) and Chester (northeast) Townships. Properties in the district front on Pottersville Road (Route 512), Black River Road, McCann Mill Road, Fairmount Road East (also Route 512), Hill Street and Hacklebarney Road. A modern bridge carries Route 512 across the Lamington River and connects the eastern area of the village and district (sometimes referred to as "downtown" Pottersville) with the western section ("uptown" Pottersville). Within the historic district are some 53 major buildings, 3 structures, and 4 sites. Of these, only 9 buildings (8 residential and 1 commercial) and 1 structure (the bridge) are considered non-contributing; 1 building has been substantially altered and the remaining 9 properties were constructed outside the period of significance for the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 2,6,7 Page 1

2. Location (continued)

street & number: properties fronting on Black River Road, Pottersville Road,
Mc Cann Mill Road, Fairmount Road East, Hill Street, and Hacklebarney Road

city, town: Bedminster, Tewksbury, Washington, and Chester Townships

county: Hunterdon	code: 019
Morris	027
Somerset	035

6. Function or Use (continued)

Historic functions:

religion - religious structure
 education - school
 commerce - department store
 government - post office
 transportation - rail-related
 domestic - hotel
 recreation/culture - outdoor recreation
 agriculture - agricultural outbuilding

Current functions:

commerce - department store
 commerce - specialty store
 social - meeting hall
 education - school
 domestic - secondary structure

7. Description (continued)

Architectural classification:

Italianate
 Romanesque Revival
 Prairie

Materials:

foundation: concrete
 walls: Stucco
 aluminum/vinyl siding
 roof: wood shingle
 tin
 asphalt

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 7 Page 2

In addition to topography, several other factors play a role in defining the physical character of the district, among them the generally narrow width of the streets and roads, the lawns with mature trees and other plant materials, and, most important, the architectural uniformity of the buildings. Although initial settlement at the village occurred in the 1750s, Pottersville is essentially a product of the mid 19th through early 20th century, and its buildings reflect that timespan. All the historic buildings were constructed by local builders and carpenters. The district includes examples of both formal styles and vernacular types, but all of them are similar in terms of their siting, mass, scale, and/or material. Typically, buildings are of wood frame construction, 2 1/2 stories in height, 3 or 5 bays wide, with gable-form roofs and center-hall or L-shaped plans. Few of the contributing buildings in the district vary substantially from this basic pattern.

Examples of Formal Styles

Perhaps the most notable stylistic example in the district is the Pottersville Reformed Church (8-1/1), completed in 1866 (photos 4, 6). Plans for the building were drawn by Major Aaron Hudson of Mendham, New Jersey. The exterior is modeled on the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, New Jersey, and the interior on the Presbyterian Church at Mendham. The Pottersville design combines the round arch, flat wall planes, and other features of the Romanesque Revival style with the massing of the traditional neoclassical church form--a gable-roofed rectangle with a square, center-front tower and spire. Other details of the building include simple corner pilasters, louvered shutters flanking tall round-arched sash windows, and a dentil band at the cornice. The octagonal spire was rebuilt in 1893 after being struck by lightning, but the church is otherwise unaltered. The village cemetery shares the church lot (and has been counted as a contributing site for purposes of this National Register nomination).

The Miller's House (23/16), built c. 1882, is the district's primary example of Italianate design (photos 11, 9). The building is 2 1/2 stories high, 5 bays wide, and carries an intersecting-gable roof. Identifying features include pedimented window caps, a 2-story polygonal end bay with brackets, and a flat-roofed, 3-bay porch carried on square posts with molded bases and caps. Both the house at 20/10, with pedimented window caps and bracketed cornice, and that at 20/13, with bracketed cornice and 1-story bay with brackets, may also be categorized as Italianate, though neither can be regarded as a pure example of the

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 7 Page 3

style. The house at 20/10 is the more interesting of these two, since its 3-bay main block and smaller side wing give it the appearance of a simple villa form (photo 15).

Seven residences in the district represent the Queen Anne style: 8/11, 8-1/2, 8-1/3, 20/11, 21/3, 22/2, and 23/18 (photos 3, 15). All are wood frame, gable-roofed, and 2 1/2 stories in height with L-shaped plans. The 7 share standard stylistic features including prominent front gables (some with wooden fan ornament), decorative shingling, and 1-story front or wrap-around porches, usually with spindle detailing. Exact dates have not been identified for all of these houses, but the entire group appears to have been constructed after 1880. Several of these houses, particularly 8-1/2, 8-1/3, and 23/18, are notable for the quality of workmanship shown in the handling of their decorative details.

The Prairie-style Pottersville School (2/2) was constructed in 1912. The building consists of a single story set on a raised basement. Typical stylistic features include the stucco finish, hipped roof with wide eaves, and the square, hip-roofed tower projecting at the center of the front elevation. A single sill links the rows of 9/9 sash windows that span the main story on either side of the tower. Both those sills and beltcourses above the basement level of the building and on the tower add to the horizontal emphasis of the overall design.

Folk Victorian

Nine of the buildings in the Pottersville Village Historic District fall into the category of architecture that has been labeled (in Virginia and Lee McAlester's Field Guide to American Houses) as Folk Victorian. This style is generally identified by Victorian decorative detailing applied to simple folk building forms. The primary feature in a building of this kind is an open wooden porch trimmed either with turned spindles and lace-like spandrels or flat, jig-saw cut ornament.

The Pottersville examples of Folk Victorian all have the required ornate porch in combination with other Victorian decorative elements, most often in the form of Gothic Revival, Italianate, or Queen Anne inspired window trim. This category of buildings includes the Potter Mansion (23/8; photo 10), the Mill House (23/13; photo 11), another Potter family house at 23/11, the hotel (8-1/12; photo 5), and the houses at 1/5, 1/6, 7/8, 8/9, and 8/10 (photo 2). Although the Folk Victorian is a style normally limited to residential buildings, the 1890 Pottersville store carries

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 7 Page 4

a porch and some Italianate-influenced window trim that relate it to this group (photo 4).

Vernacular Buildings

The largest category of buildings in the Pottersville Village District is composed of those that illustrate vernacular patterns rather than any formal stylistic influence. This group contains some 20 buildings in all, ranging in age from the general store (one of the oldest contributing buildings, containing some fabric that may date from the late 18th century) to the 1924 community hall (the most recent of the contributing buildings). The store (photo 11) is a simple rectangle with a gabled front; the rectangular hall has a center entrance and hipped roof.

The great majority of the vernacular buildings are residential. All of these are characterized by their rectangular, gable-roofed main mass; 2 1/2-story height; simple treatment of cornices and door/window surrounds. Nearly all of them have 3-bay front elevations and follow a center-hall plan derived from traditional Georgian/Federal building forms. Related to this group are three barns now converted for residential and/or commercial use (photos 5, 16). Although individually these buildings may have limited formal architectural interest, together they illustrate a consistent pattern of vernacular construction and add considerably to the sense of time and place in the district.

Mills, Manufacturing Complex, and Hydrosystem

The abundant waterpower available from the Lamington River was the single most important factor in both the initial settlement and subsequent development of Pottersville. Both lower and upper mills were operating by the time of the American Revolution. The lower mill stood on the west bank of the Lamington (site at 22/5) and was powered by water from a pond created by a dam at the rear (east) of the building; originally it produced flour and feed, but during the early 19th century was converted to flour alone. The upper mill (23/12) drew its power from Hollow or Rowe's Brook, a tributary flowing into the Lamington from the west. The upper mill had been built as a fulling mill; it was converted to a feed mill, using the burrs taken from the lower mill. The lower mill burned about 1820 and was reconstructed in 1840 as a 3 1/2-story gambrel-roofed building.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 5

In 1852 the first components of Pottersville's manufacturing complex, a foundry with coal-fired furnace and a machine shop, were erected (site at 22/5). Initially these facilities also took power directly from the Lamington. By 1850 a blacksmith shop had also been constructed at 22/3. Between 1852 and c. 1900, several other elements were added to the manufacturing group, including a pattern shop, paint and cabinet shop, and woodworking shop. Historic photographs show that all of the manufacturing facilities were simple, wood frame buildings with weatherboard sheathing and gable-form roofs.

About the time of the Civil War, an expanded and improved hydrosystem was created, providing power for the upper mill and manufacturing complex, and possibly the lower mill as well (see statement of significance). The primary components of the new system were a dam across the Lamington just below the falls, a mile-long millrace, and a storage flume. Water passed from the flume through a narrow canal and rack to a penstock and well located under the upper mill. A gate mechanism released water from the well to the mill wheel. A tailrace (running under Black River Road) then carried the water to the foundry complex and from there back to the Lamington.

The manufacturing complex operated from 1852 until 1923. Since then all of its components have been demolished. The lower dam was removed in 1946. The lower mill was demolished in the 1970s (much of its equipment--machinery, gears, grindstones, and pulleys--was reinstalled at the Copper Mill in Chester, New Jersey). Despite the loss of the buildings themselves, their sites appear to be essentially undisturbed and they have the potential to provide valuable information on industrial building types and processes through archeological investigation. The 1 1/2-story building on 22/3, recently converted from a filling station/garage to residential use, stands on the site of the blacksmith shop and may, in fact, incorporate portions of that building.

The surviving representatives of this property category in the district are the upper mill and the expanded hydrosystem. The mill (23/12; photo 11) is a gable-roofed, woodframe structure of utilitarian character. The 2 1/2-story section on the north is the oldest part of the building, and contains hand-hewn beams pegged with treenails. The 3-story, 4-bay section to the south, the 1-story sheds to the north and west, and the cupolas on both sections of the mill were added in 1902. The latter provided extra height for conveyor belts that lifted materials to storage areas on the second and third floors. Over the course of its history

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 7 Page 6

the mill operated in turn with a wooden overshot wheel, a steel turbine, and after 1936 with a Fitz steel overshot wheel. After the mill closed in 1957, the grinding equipment was removed from the building; the wheel was also removed and was reinstalled at the Cooper Mill in Chester, where it continues to operate.

All of the principal elements of the hydrosystem remain in place (photos 12, 13, 17). In 1902, in conjunction with the alterations made at the upper mill, the mile-long millrace was lined with concrete. The upper dam was rebuilt in concrete in 1913. The system is otherwise unaltered.

Black River Falls Park

Black River Falls Park, also known as "The Glen," was developed c. 1889 in conjunction with the Rockaway Valley Railroad, and was intended to increase passenger business for that line. The park area took in both banks of the Lamington (Black) River from Lamington (Black River) Falls down to the village. The river and the dramatic natural setting of the steep gorge through which it flowed here were the principal attractions of the park. At its peak, "The Glen" also featured rustic bridges, hiking trails, two picnic pavilions, and a horse-drawn merry-go-round, and offered boating on Lake Althea, the pond created by the dam at the rear (east) of the lower mill. The park operated through the early decades of this century. All of the structures associated with it have disappeared, but the natural setting is relatively unaltered; much of the former park land is now part of New Jersey's Green Acres program and is still used for recreational purposes (photos 17, 18).

Integrity, Change in Function

Within the boundaries of the Pottersville Village District, the core of the historic community is relatively intact. In its landscape and plant material, configuration of streets and roads, and density of development, the district retains the character of a rural village of the mid 19th through early 20th century. Although the lower mill, manufacturing group, and possibly the blacksmith shop have been demolished, the hydrosystem, upper mill, and 43 other major buildings survive, all of them with a high degree of individual integrity.

Some of the historic properties have additions in the form of side or

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 7 Page 7

rear wings; many of these were built within the district's period of significance and they are uniformly sympathetic to the appearance of the original buildings. Where artificial siding (aluminum or vinyl) has been added to buildings, historic wooden elements such as door and window surrounds, cornices, and decorative shingling have been retained. A substantial number of historic ancillary structures--small barns, sheds, or wagon houses--survive and add to the character of the district.

Although there has been modern (post World War II) construction within the boundaries of the district, none of those new buildings actively intrudes on the historic character of the village. The major new buildings consist of a convenience store and 8 houses (see list below); all of them are compatible in scale with the historic buildings and relatively unobtrusive in design. Modern garages and sheds constructed for the historic buildings have generally been placed so that they do not intrude on primary views of those buildings or detract from the overall visual quality of the district. Three subdivisions have been built at Pottersville in recent years, but because they are located at the edges of the village, they have not had an impact on the character of the historic core; it has been possible to exclude all three from the district boundaries.

Within the last 30 years, a number of the contributing buildings in the Pottersville District have undergone a change in function, but this has generally been accomplished without substantial exterior alteration. The upper mill was closed in 1957 and its grinding equipment and overshot wheel were removed; it has since been converted to a shop and residence. The Pottersville School closed in 1958; that building now houses a privately-operated nursery school. The old general store has been converted to residential use, while the 1890 store has served since 1973 as a bank. The hotel is now a combined residence and corporate office; the hotel barn is currently occupied by a dealer in rare books and prints, and the former train station, to the rear of the hotel, is now a storage shed. The barn at 23/14-1 has been converted to residential use, while the barn at 23/10 is now both a residence and an antiques shop.

Non-contributing Properties

The boundaries defined for the Pottersville Historic District contain 9 non-contributing buildings and 1 non-contributing structure. In only one case, the house located at 20/9, have architectural changes obscured the original appearance of a 19th century building. All other non-contributing buildings were constructed outside the period of significance for the district.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 8

The following non-contributing buildings have been included in the boundaries of the Pottersville Historic District because of their location in relation to contributing buildings:

Block 7, Lot 2 - church parsonage, 1955, outside period of significance (note that the Pottersville Community House, located on the same lot, contributes to the significance of the district)

Block 7, Lot 4 - house, c. 1950, outside period of significance

Block 7, Lot 6 - house, 1940s, outside period of significance

Block 7, Lot 11 - house, c. 1960, outside period of significance

Block 7, Lot 12 - house, c. 1960, outside period of significance

Block 7, Lot 14 - house, c. 1960, outside period of significance

Block 20, Lot 9 - house, late 19th century (exact date unknown), substantial alteration, does not contribute to district in present condition but could be returned to historic condition

Block 21, Lot 2 - house, mid-20th century pre-fab, outside period of significance

Block 23, Lot 1 - commercial building, mid-20th century, outside period of significance

The non-contributing structure within the boundaries of the district is the modern bridge that carries Route 512 across the Lamington River.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 9

Photograph Labels

Pottersville Historic District
Bedminster, Tewksbury, Washington and Chester Townships, New Jersey

Photographer: Robert Craig

Date: April 1987

Negatives: filed at Heritage Studies, Inc., Hopewell, New Jersey

1. View north on Black River Road, looking into district from just beyond southern boundary.
2. View south on Black River Road at intersection with Southfield Drive, showing houses on Block 8, Lots 9, 10, 11 (left) and Block 21, Lot 16 (right).
3. View north on Black River Road; houses on Block 8-1, Lots 2 and 3 shown at right.
4. View northeast at intersection of Black River Road (left) and Pottersville Road, showing Lindabery Store and Pottersville Reformed Church.
5. View east on Pottersville Road, showing Pottersville Hotel (Hotel Sutton) and former hotel barn.
6. View west on Pottersville Road; view into district from eastern boundary.
7. McCan Mill Road; view north from edge of district at Block 23, Lot 19.
8. View northeast showing Block 1, Lots 3, 5, 6 (houses on "the Island").
9. View northwest on Black River Road from Block 23, Lot 17, showing (left to right) Miller's House, Mill House, Trading Post and Upper Mill.
10. View northwest across Black River Road, showing Potter Mansion (Block 23, Lot 11) and Upper Mill.
11. View southeast on Black River Road, showing (left to right) Mill House, Miller's House, Trading Post and Upper Mill.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

**National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet**

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 7 Page 10

12. View east, storage flume at rear of Upper Mill.
13. View east, concrete channel at rear of Upper Mill (Block 23, Lot 12), connecting storage flume to underground penstock.
14. View northwest at intersection of Fairmount Road East (left) and Black River Road; former site of blacksmith shop at right.
15. View northwest across Fairmount Road East toward High Street; Austin Moke House (Block 20, Lot 11) in foreground.
16. View west on Fairmount Road East, showing Potter's Grain Barn (Block 23, Lot 10).
17. View southeast along Black River Road; line of concrete millrace from Black River to Upper Mill at left (east).
18. View northwest, showing dam on Black River and beginning of millrace to Upper Mill.

8. Statement of Significance

Certifying official has considered the significance of this property in relation to other properties:

nationally statewide locally

Applicable National Register Criteria A B C D

Criteria Considerations (Exceptions) A B C D E F G

Areas of Significance (enter categories from instructions)
industry
commerce
architecture
exploration/settlement
archeology-historic - non-aboriginal

Period of Significance
c. 1750-1924

Significant Dates
N/A

Cultural Affiliation
N/A

Significant Person
N/A

Architect/Builder
unknown

State significance of property, and justify criteria, criteria considerations, and areas and periods of significance noted above.

The Pottersville Village Historic District is significant for its association with settlement forms, industry, commerce, architecture, and historic archeology. Located on the Lamington River just below the Lamington Falls, this community is a good example of an agglomerated settlement that combined the role of service center for an agricultural hinterland with that of a rural milling and manufacturing center based on a substantial source of waterpower. The first settlement at the site of Pottersville (named for the Potter family, who were pivotal figures in its development) occurred in the third quarter of the 18th century with the establishment of a lower mill and dam and an upper mill; however, the village achieved its greatest importance in the third quarter of the 19th century with the creation of a complex that also included a foundry, machine shop, and other facilities, all linked to a technologically advanced, expanded and interconnecting hydrosystem. At its peak, the community had the advantage of being connected to both road and rail networks, and its products were marketed well beyond the immediate region. Although activity in Pottersville declined after the closing of the manufacturing complex in the mid-1920s, the village continues to function as a service center and, despite some modern construction, retains a high degree of integrity. The majority of buildings in the district predate 1925; these are primarily residences, but include the upper mill (with the major elements of the hydrosystem), church, school, hotel, and two stores; collectively they are significant as an illustration of both predominant formal styles and the patterns of vernacular architecture in their region from the mid-19th through the early 20th century. Of the 53 major buildings in the district, 44 contribute to its significance; all of these are well-preserved and relatively unaltered. The foundry and related facilities and the lower mill have been demolished, but their sites appear to be undisturbed and have the potential to yield important archeological data. The district also contains two other contributing sites, the cemetery adjacent to the church, and the former Black River Falls Park.

See continuation sheet

9. Major Bibliographical References

Bedminster Township Committee. An Historical Survey of Pottersville.
Bedminster, NJ, 1983.

Boyer, Charles S. Early Forges and Furnaces in New Jersey.
Philadelphia: University of Pennsylvania Press, 1931.

Catalogue of High Grade Goods in the following lines; and popularly known as "Excel". Catalogue No. 2. Pottersville, NJ: Excel Manufacturing Company, n.d.

Chambers, T. F. The Early Germans of New Jersey. Dover, NJ: Dover Printing Company, 1895.

Dufford, George S. "Sturdy Old Mill Has Played Big Part in the History of Pottersville." Plainfield, N.J. Courier-News, December 4, 1936.

See continuation sheet

Previous documentation on file (NPS): N/A

preliminary determination of individual listing (36 CFR 67) has been requested

previously listed in the National Register

previously determined eligible by the National Register

designated a National Historic Landmark

recorded by Historic American Buildings

Survey # _____

recorded by Historic American Engineering

Record # _____

Primary location of additional data:

State historic preservation office

Other State agency

Federal agency

Local government

University

Other

Specify repository: _____

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of property 85 ± Gladstone, NJ Quad

UTM References

A 18 522840 4507630
Zone Easting Northing

B 18 522860 4507620
Zone Easting Northing

C 18 523460 4507410

D 18 523760 4506900

See continuation sheet

Verbal Boundary Description

(Block and lot numbers are those as shown on tax maps for the portions of the Pottersville district in the townships of Bedminster, Tewksbury, and Washington): Beginning in the Bedminster portion of

See continuation sheet

Boundary Justification

Portions of the Pottersville Village Historic District lie in four townships: Bedminster, Tewksbury, Washington, and Chester. Because Pottersville is unincorporated, the village has no official political boundaries of its own. In general, boundaries for the National

See continuation sheet

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Polly A. Matherly, Associate Director

organization Heritage Studies, Inc.

date January 31, 1988

street & number 20 Seminary Avenue

telephone (609) 466-9606

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state New Jersey zip code 03525

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 1

Historic context:

The Pottersville Village Historic District has been examined in the context of rural service and industrial communities in north central New Jersey in the period from the mid-19th through the early 20th century. Typically, significant examples of such settlements can be expected to satisfy four criteria: 1) they were founded in the 18th century but reached their peak in the 19th; 2) they were established at the junction of roads interconnecting an agricultural region and/or at a substantial source of waterpower; 3) they provided a group of basic services for the residents of the surrounding area and contain building types that embody those historic functions, in particular a church, school, store, blacksmith shop, tavern, and, where waterpower is a factor in location, one or more mills or manufacturing facilities, as well as a collection of residences; and 4) their architecture is predominantly vernacular and/or utilitarian in character, but contains some examples showing the influence of formal styles.

Pottersville meets all of these requirements. A reference to a fording place at the site of Pottersville appears in the records of Tewksbury Township in 1757, and atlases show that a system of roads linking the village with the surrounding region was in place by 1850. Development of the waterpower of the Lamington River at this point also dates from the 1750s and both the upper and lower mills were in operation prior to the Revolution. Use of waterpower expanded substantially in the middle decades of the 19th century; the lower mill was rebuilt in 1840, the foundry was established in 1852, the hydrosystem was rebuilt c. 1865, and the machine shop and pattern shop were in place by 1878. All elements of the manufacturing complex were complete by 1900. As for buildings that embody historic function, if the hotel and its bar are accepted in place of a tavern then Pottersville retains examples of all the required types except, perhaps, the blacksmith shop (it is not clear from available records whether the shop was demolished or incorporated in a later building on the same site). Finally, the overall architectural character of the Pottersville buildings is vernacular, deriving more from mass, scale, material, and siting than from specific decorative elements, but some stylistic influences are apparent, most notably in the combination of Greek Revival and Lombard Romanesque features on the church, in Italianate or Queen Anne elements applied to some houses, and in the basic Prairie form used for the school.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 2

Summary of historic data:

Pottersville is an unincorporated village that spans the Lamington River just below its fall line. North of the village, the stream is known as the Black River because the shade provided by steep hills and overhanging trees combines with peaty matter carried from a marsh still further north to give the water a distinctive dark color. Portions of Pottersville lie in four townships in three separate counties. The center line of the Lamington River is also the dividing line between Chester and Bedminster Townships (north and south respectively) on the east and Washington and Tewksbury Townships (north and south) to the west. Chester and Washington are part of Morris County, Bedminster of Somerset County, and Tewksbury of Hunterdon County.

The land on the west side of the river at the Lamington Falls lay within George Willocks' Indian purchase of 1709 and was part of the 8990-acre tract he conveyed in 1717 to John Budd and James Logan of Philadelphia. The Budd and Logan lands were first put out on 100-year leases, generally in farms of 100 acres, but were later sold outright by their heirs. In 1701, the lands east of the river were devised to John Johnstone and George Willocks by the Proprietors of East Jersey (East and West New Jersey separated in 1676 and reunited in 1702) in an instrument known as the Peapack Patent. When the conveyance was made it was said to contain 3,150 acres, but the patent actually described an area of some 11,000 acres (most of the present Bedminster Township). Johnstone and Willocks intended to retain the Peapack lands and operate them on a plantation system with leaseholders and tenant farmers whose labor would profit the owners. Their heirs followed this policy only in part; although they let some land on frequently-renewed short-term leases, some large parcels were sold outright. George Leslie's 1744 map of the Peapack Patent shows a number of holdings along the Lamington River, including several farms and a sawmill, but no development at the site of the future Pottersville.(1)

Several factors contributed to the settlement of this region, among them rich soil, good stands of timber, and local deposits of iron ore. For Pottersville itself, however, the single most important influence was the abundant power available from the Lamington River. A Report on Water-Supply, published in 1894, noted that the stream above Pottersville drained an area of 33 square miles and estimated that with 7 inches of storage, available in the steep ravine just north of the village, it would provide 21,000,000 gallons of water daily, generating 2.2 horsepower per foot of fall.(2)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 3

Documentation for the first hundred years of the history of Pottersville is sketchy and in some cases contradictory; few primary records survive and two brief general accounts, contained in a 1936 newspaper article by local historian George S. Dufford and in a centennial history of the Pottersville Reformed Church by J. David Muyskens, appear to rely heavily on tradition and the memories of long-time residents.(3) William Willet seems to have been the first to settle at the village site, apparently arriving in the early 1750s. In 1754, Andrew Johnston, the surviving son of Peapack Patent holder John Johnstone, noted in his journal that Willet had requested permission to construct a dam. The Tewksbury Township Book of 1757 made reference to Willet's fording place.(4) A map drawn by Jacob Ten Eyck in 1776 shows Willet's house and sawmill on the west bank of the river just below the Lamington Falls.(5) Other sources make no mention of a Willet sawmill, but indicate instead that by the Revolution Willet had constructed a feed and flour mill (the lower mill) and fulling mill (the upper mill), both on the west side of the river. Dufford reported in his 1936 article that Willet's daybook, then in the possession of a descendant, recorded sales of feed and grain from his mill to the Continental Army (a recent attempt to locate the daybook was unsuccessful). Bankrupted by the sharp depreciation in the value of Continental currency in 1779-80, Willet sold his mills to a member of the Potter family and moved to New York State.(6)

Although Dufford indicates that the Willet mills were acquired in 1783 by Serrin (sic) Potter, this would not have been possible; it is more likely that the property was acquired by Colonel Samuel Potter (1727-1802), and passed in turn to his son, Jonathan (1779-1832), and grandson, Sering (1801-1880).(7) From the end of the 19th century through the early decades of the 20th, a number of changes were made at the mills themselves and in the village, known as Potter's Mills, that was growing up around them. The Potter family converted the lower mill from feed and flour to the production of flour alone and the upper mill from fulling to feed; attached a sawmill to the lower mill; built a house and blacksmith shop on a lot a few hundred yards north of the lower mill; and constructed a general store across the road from the lower mill (or enlarged it from an existing building at that location).

The documentary record for the village becomes clearer in the third quarter of the 19th century. Fire had destroyed the lower mill around 1820. In 1840 Sering Potter built a new flour mill on that site. In the same year a post office was established at the Potter store, and Potter's Mills officially became Pottersville; Potter himself became the first

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 4

postmaster and would hold that position for nearly forty years.(8) Maps of Somerset and Hunterdon Counties, published in 1850 and 1851 respectively, provide information on the composition of Pottersville at that time.(9) They show a few houses and a school on the east (Somerset County) side of the Lamington and the two Potter mills, store, blacksmith shop and a few houses on the west side. These maps also show a well-developed system of roads connecting Pottersville with the surrounding region and a substantial number of homesteads and farms, whose occupants would be clients for the services provided by the village.

In 1852, Sering Potter erected a foundry and machine shop for the production of agricultural implements and other machinery, and formed a partnership with William Bartley to operate them. This was the genesis of a manufacturing center that would gradually be expanded to include a pattern shop, paint and cabinet shop, and woodworking shop, all clustered on the west bank of the Lamington between the blacksmith shop and the lower mill (Block 22, Lots 4-5 on the present-day tax map). In addition, Potter built a number of residences for his employees, including a double tenement house, set just north of the foundry, and four single-family houses, located southeast of the lower mill on The Island (created by the branching of the Lamington at this point). He was probably responsible as well for the construction of the Mill House, opposite the lower mill on Black River Road.

The lower mill drew its power from the pond created by damming the river at the rear (east) of that building. For the first few years of their operation, the foundry and machine shop appear to have utilized the pond as well. The upper mill had originally been supplied with water from Rowe's (later known as Hollow) Brook, which ran to the west of that building. About the time of the Civil War, Potter constructed an enlarged and integrated hydrosystem, capable of providing sufficient power for both the upper mill and the growing foundry and machine shop complex (and perhaps for the lower mill as well). A dam was built across the river north of Pottersville and just below the Lamington Falls. Water was carried from the dam through a mile-long millrace to a storage flume, through a narrow canal and rack at the rear (west) of the upper mill, and into a penstock and well beneath the building. A gate mechanism released water from the well into the cups of a wooden overshot wheel in the mill cellar. The tailrace was a pipe running under Black River Road that delivered the water to the foundry complex, from which it flowed back into the Lamington. (The inventory form for the lower mill indicates that it was also connected to this expanded hydrosystem; however, a map of Sering Potter's real estate holdings prepared in 1878 does not show that link.)(10)

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 5

In addition to his other activities, Potter was the principal founder of Pottersville's church. He was elected chairman of the town meeting of August 12, 1865, that decided the denomination of the proposed church, Reformed Protectant Dutch; was installed as one of the church's first elders at the organization meeting on November 2, 1865; and a week later was selected as chairman of the building committee.(11) Major Aaron Hudson of Mendham, New Jersey, drew the plans for the building; George Moore of Pottersville donated a two-acre site for the church and a cemetery at the junction of Pottersville and Black River Roads. The building was erected by local carpenters and dedicated on December 26, 1866.(12) The following year, Potter donated the first parsonage, and may have had the house built for that purpose.

The design of the Pottersville church illustrates the widespread popularity of the Romanesque Revival style among Protestant denominations during the 1850s and 60s. A recent scholarly article has pointed out the importance of church-sponsored patternbooks and other publications in the spread of the style and notes several factors in its acceptance: the simple round-arched forms, emphasis on flat wall planes, and restrained decoration all seemed compatible with nonliturgical forms of worship; the round arch had often been used in earlier architectural styles and so had the virtue of familiarity; and the relative simplicity of the Romanesque made it a more economical building form as compared to the Gothic Revival and other contemporary styles.(13) The Pottersville Reformed Church is typical of the way in which the Romanesque Revival was employed for religious buildings in small towns and rural communities throughout the country; the decorative features of the church are Romanesque, but the massing follows the traditional neoclassical form of a gable-roofed block with center-front tower and spire.

Atlases of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties issued in 1873 illustrate the growth of Pottersville; by that date the village proper contained the church, school, store, mills, blacksmith shop, manufacturing complex and hydrosystem, and some 15 houses; and there had been corresponding development in the surrounding region.(14) Despite the success of the village, within a few years Sering Potter himself was bankrupt. His real estate holdings were surveyed in January 1878, in preparation for an assignee's sale; the resulting map indicates that the foundry complex had not yet been developed to its full extent and that the sawmill next to the lower mill had been removed (probably after Potter built a new sawmill on the river well to the north of the village).(15) Mrs. Sering

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetSection number 8 Page 6Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Potter purchased the family home, near the upper mill, at public auction on February 2, 1878, but the rest of Sering's properties went to new owners.(16) Robert Craig, a prominent Hunterdon County farmer, acquired both mills, the foundry-machine shop group, the Mill House, and the double tenement, plus some 100 acres of farm and woodland. In 1879 Craig sold the foundry complex to Henry M. Sovereign (foreman of the machine shop, 1852-63), who would operate it until 1900. The raw material for the foundry throughout this period was scrap iron, delivered by road and later by the railroad.

The Rockaway Valley Railroad was a New Jersey short line constructed in 1888-92 between Whitehouse Station and Watcong, near Morristown; because of its rough roadbed, heavy grades and curves, the line was quickly dubbed the "Rockabye Baby". J. E. Melick, the engineer who laid out the line, later became the railroad's traffic manager. The Rockaway was built primarily to link the peach orchards of Hunterdon and Somerset Counties with the Central Railroad of New Jersey and so to city markets. The first orchards in Hunterdon County had been started in the 1850s and special peach trains ran from Flemington to New York City as early as 1862.(17) Although the peach crop was poor in 1889 and failed in 1890, the Rockaway carried 140,000 baskets of peaches in 1891; 243,000 in 1894; and over 400,000 in 1897.(18) At the peak of the harvest, passenger trains might be sidetracked for hours to clear the line for freights. By 1904-5, however, with the orchards past their prime and infected by blight, peach growing in the region was largely over.

The Rockaway had reached Pottersville in 1889, offering both freight and passenger service. Freight business through the village was good; the line handled raw material and finished products for the foundry complex, carried grain for the mills, and also transported not only peaches but coal, lime, milk and other products from the surrounding area. Sovereign's company also picked up some business from the Rockaway in handling repairs on locomotives (though most of the line's shop work was done by the Central of New Jersey, from whom much of the rolling stock had been acquired).(19) It had been expected that the combination of rail freight service and the abundant power still available from the Lamington would draw additional industries to Pottersville; although this did not occur, the Rockaway's passenger service did lead to significant developments at the village.

In conjunction with the railroad, J. E. Melick took advantage of the dramatic natural setting of the river at the northern edge of Pottersville and developed Black River Falls Park, also known as "The Glen". An early

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 7

(c. 1890) promotional pamphlet described the scene in these terms:

The river seems to break through a gorge of the mountain range directly across its course, and in the first mile above Pottersville the river not only falls, but fairly tumbles and surges over the rocks 200 feet, thus forming in one spot, Mountain, Rocky Gorge and River, with pretty little lake Althea [the pond created by the lower dam] and the level valley at bottom, the mountain covered with pines and the valley with peach orchards, in the midst of which is the pretty little village with its towering white church spire, and mills and machine shops, all kept moving by the water from the high line raceway.(20)

Extending from the Lamington (Black River) Falls down to the village, the park featured rustic bridges and hiking trails, boating, two pavilions, and a horse-drawn merry-go-round with wooden swing seats. Melick advertised the park widely, ran special excursion trains for day trips (with an open observation car during the summer months), and offered discount rates for groups of over 300. The park drew visitors to Pottersville from throughout New Jersey. The special trains and rates proved particularly attractive to church and Sunday school groups; in 1891, for example, the Third Presbyterian Church of Elizabeth chartered a 9-car train for a picnic at "the Glen".(21)

The Rockaway tracks ran into Pottersville from the south along the rear line of properties fronting on the east side of lower Black River Road and then turned northeast across Pottersville Road. In 1889, influenced by the arrival of the railroad and the creation of the park, Henry Fleming (a local distiller, known as "Whiskey Hank") bought a lot on the south side of Pottersville Road east of the church and constructed the Parkside Hotel. Both the freight and passenger stations for Pottersville stood at the rear of the hotel; to get to the street, visitors had the choice of walking around the Parkside or directly through its bar. In 1892, Fleming sold the hotel to his son-in-law, Ellis Sutton, who renamed it the Hotel Sutton. The hotel provided meals for day-trippers as well as overnight accommodation. In 1899, Sutton enlarged the building to handle the still growing tourist trade.

There were a number of other changes in Pottersville in the late 19th and early 20th century. In 1890, Peter Lindabery built a new store on the north side of Pottersville Road opposite the church; the local post office moved here in 1899. The old store on the west side of the village would

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 8

also continue to operate until the late 1920s. William Wortman acquired the upper mill in 1894. Wortman's son, Vernon, inherited the mill and the hydrosystem in 1902; that year he enlarged the building and lined the raceway with concrete. About 1913, the younger Wortman also had the upper dam rebuilt in concrete.

During the first two decades of the 20th century, a number of new, consolidated schools were built in Somerset County, the majority of them in the Prairie style. The new Pottersville school, completed in 1912, is a typical example of this type. The Reformed Church purchased the village's old one-room school in 1915 and two years later converted it to a chapel and community hall; fire destroyed the building in 1923, and a new hall was built on the same site the following year.

Despite the efforts of its promoters, the Rockaway Valley Railroad had never been a financial success, and in 1912 it went into receivership. Necessary repairs to the track and roadbed had not been made; in 1913 the New Jersey Public Utilities Commission declared the line unsafe and ordered it closed.(22) Several attempts were made to revive the railroad but all failed; the tracks were removed in 1917 and the right-of-way eventually reverted to the owners whose property it crossed.(23) When fire destroyed the original passenger station in 1906, the freight station had been partially converted for passenger use as well; after the railroad closed down that surviving station was turned into a storage shed.

Even without the railroad, an important industry continued to operate at Pottersville for a number of years. In 1900 Henry Sovereign had sold the foundry and machine shop group and moved his business to Lebanon, New Jersey. Henry's son, George, had immediately leased the Pottersville complex, and operated it until 1923 as the Excel Manufacturing Company. An early catalogue for the firm illustrates the firm's wide range of iron products, among them round and square manhole collars and covers, a variety of grates and drain covers, brake shoes, chimney covers, sled shoes, hitching posts, oat crushers, and the Excel automatic syphon (for flushing sewers, septic tanks, etc.), "guaranteed to be the best in the world".(24) Although the Excel operation remained small, never employing more than 18 men, its products were marketed over a wide area; manhole covers and grates stamped "Excel" were a familiar sight in New York and other major cities. Late in 1923, George Sovereign closed the Pottersville complex and consolidated Excel with the Sovereign plant in Lebanon.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 8 Page 9

By 1925, the significant period of development for Pottersville was over. Black River Falls Park had closed. The foundry and associated buildings were demolished. The hotel closed about 1928 and that building became a boardinghouse for workmen from a nearby farm. The old lower dam was demolished about 1946. The lower mill produced flour until about 1915, later operated for a while as a shoddy mill, and eventually became a warehouse for supplies for the upper mill. Finally, in the 1970s, the lower mill was demolished (its equipment had been moved to the Cooper Mill at Chester, now operated as a museum by the Morris County Park Commission). Vernon Wortman operated the upper mill, still water-powered, until 1957; it was later converted to a residence and shop for an antiquarian bookdealer. (25)

Today Pottersville is a residential community and local service center. Despite the loss of some important buildings and some modern construction (most of the latter is confined to the edges of the village), the Pottersville Historic District retains a high degree of integrity. The pattern of the 19th and early 20th century roads and much of the village setting are intact. Key buildings--the upper mill, church, school, stores, hotel--as well as the great majority of the houses retain their historic character. The upper dam, raceway, storage flume, penstock and other major elements of the hydrosystem remain in place. Much of the area once occupied by the Black River Falls Park is now part of New Jersey's Green Acres program. The sites of the foundry complex and lower mill are relatively undisturbed and would be worth archeological investigation.

Within the village proper are 44 major buildings that contribute to its historic character and embody its architectural significance. All of them are the work of local builders and carpenters. Examples of formal styles include the Romanesque Revival church; the Prairie-style school; a group of seven houses featuring the prominent front gable, shingle detailing, and other elements typical of Queen Anne design; and three others with brackets, bays, or other features of the Italianate style. The district also contains nine houses whose ornate porches, with turned and/or jig-saw cut members, make them typical examples of what has been termed Folk Victorian architecture. Most of the remaining buildings in the district are examples of the vernacular, following a standard Georgian/Federal center hall or patternbook L-shaped plan, with an occasional detail, such as window trim, reflecting the influence of a formal style. Historic photographs of the two mills and the manufacturing complex show that the surviving upper mill typifies the utilitarian character that this group of buildings once shared. Overall the similarity among the contributing buildings in terms of siting, mass, scale, and material is as important as the variety of stylistic detail in determining the historic character of

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 10

the district. Collectively, the Pottersville buildings illustrate both the popular formal styles and the patterns of vernacular architecture in this region as they evolved from the mid 19th through the early 20th century.

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 8 Page 11

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 16. Hunterdon County Democrat, February 12, 1878.
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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 9 Page 2

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*Photocopies of the maps listed above or of relevant portions of them accompany this nomination.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 1

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United States Department of the Interior
National Park ServiceNational Register of Historic Places
Continuation SheetPottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJSection number 10 Page 2

Pottersville at the intersection of the east curb of Hacklebarney Road and the north property line of Lot 2 on Block 2; thence, along the north, east, and south lines of Lot 2 on Block 2; south along the east curb of Hacklebarney Road to Lot 4-1 on Block 2; thence, along the north and east lines of Lot 4-1 to the north line of Lot 4 on Block 2; thence, east along the north line of Block 4 and south along its east line and an extension of said east line to the south curb of Pottersville Road (Route 512); east along said south curb to the east line of Lot 12 on Block 8-1; south and west along the lines of Lot 12 to the east line of Lot 2 on Block 8-1; south along the east lines of Lots 2 and 3 on Block 8-1 and west along the south line of Lot 3 to the east curb of Black River Road; south along said east curb to the north line of Lot 9 on Block 8; east, south, and west along the lines of Lot 9 to the east line of Lot 10 on Block 8; south along the east lines of Lots 10 and 11 and along the south line of Lot 11 and an extension of that line to the west curb of Black River Road; south along said west curb to the south line of Lot 18 on Block 7; west along the south line of Lot 18; north along the west lines of Lots 18, 17 and 16 and along a direct extension of the latter to the south line of Lot 13 on Block 7; west along said south line to the center line of the Lamington River (the township line between Bedminster and Tewksbury); north along the center line of the river to its intersection with an extension of the south line of Lot 1 on Block 23 (in the Tewksbury portion of Pottersville); west along said south line to the east curb of McCann Mill Road; north along said east curb to its intersection with an extension of the north line of Lot 19 on Block 23; west along that line to the northwest corner of Lot 19; then in a direct line to the southern corner of Lot 17 on Block 23; west along the southwestern line of Lot 17 and the southern lines of Lot 14 and 14-A; north along the west line of Lot 14-A to the point where that line turns northwest; then in a direct line from that point to the southwestern corner of Lot 12 on Block 23; west and then north along the lines of Lots 12, 11, and 10 to the south curb of Fairmount Road East (Route 512); east along said south curb to an extension of the west line of Lot 10 on Block 20; north along the west line of Lots 10, 9, and 13 on Block 20, and along the northwest line of Lot 13 and an extension of the latter to the north curb of Black River Road; northwest along said north curb to its intersection with a line of convenience drawn parallel to and 25 feet west of the upper line of a dam on the Lamington River (connected by a millrace to the surviving mill in Pottersville); north along said line of convenience to a point 25 feet north of the north bank of the Lamington River; east along a line parallel to and 25 feet north of the river bank to its intersection with a line of convenience drawn parallel to and 25 feet

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places
Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 3

east of the lower line of the dam; south along said line of convenience to a point 5 feet north of the outer edge of the concrete millrace to the Pottersville mill; southeast along a line parallel to and 5 feet north of the outer edge of the millrace to its intersection with the Washington-Tewksbury Township line; east along the Washington-Tewksbury Township line and then along the Chester-Bedminster Township line to the 300-foot contour line as shown on the Gladstone Quadrangle U.S.G.S. map (1954; photorevised 1970); southeast along said 300-foot contour line to its intersection with the west curb of Hacklebarney Road; south along said west curb to its intersection with an extension of the north line of Lot 2 on Block 2 (in the Bedminster portion of Pottersville); east along said extended line to the point of beginning.

United States Department of the Interior
National Park Service

National Register of Historic Places Continuation Sheet

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County; Washington and
Chester Twps., Morris County,
Bedminster Twp., Somerset County, NJ

Section number 10 Page 4

Register nomination have been drawn to enclose the historic core of the village. On the north, the boundaries have been extended beyond the limits of the village proper to include the historic dam and millrace, as well as the site of the former Black River Falls Park. Wherever possible, non-contributing buildings in the village have been excluded from the Register district, as have surrounding farmland and modern subdivisions adjacent to the village.

For the most part, the National Register boundaries follow existing property lines. Exceptions are 1) the portion of the district that extends into Washington and Chester Townships, where lines of convenience have been used to enclose the historic dam and millrace; 2) the northernmost part of the district in Bedminster Township where a contour line has been used to enclose land associated with the former Black River Falls Park; 3) Lot 14, Block 7, in the Bedminster Township section of the district, where a line of convenience has been used to exclude open land associated with a non-contributing building; and 4) Lots 8, 10 and 18, Block 23, in the Tewksbury Township section of the district, where lines of convenience have been used to exclude areas of open land and/or non-contributing structures at the rear of those lots. Since the center line of the Lamington River is the official line between the Townships of Bedminster and Tewksbury and between Chester and Washington, that center line has also been used where the river marks a boundary for the National Register district.

HISTORIC NAME: Black River Falls Park
LOCATION: Black River Glen, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 1/Lot 1

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: State of New Jersey, DEP
John Fitch Plaza, Trenton, N.J. 08625

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION Historic Site

Construction Date: c. 1889

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

In its original form, Black River Falls Park occupied land in both Bedminster (Somerset County) and Tewksbury (Hunterdon County). The park took in both sides of the gorge through which the Black (Lamington) River flowed from the Black River (Lamington) Falls north of Pottersville down to the dam at the rear of the lower mill in the village. The dramatic natural scenery of the river and gorge were the primary attractions of the park; however, it also featured hiking trails, a rustic bridge across the river, two picnic pavilions, and a horse-drawn merry-go-round with wooden seats, and offered boating on the millpond created by the dam at the lower mill. The park gradually declined in the early 20th century and all of the original structures associated with it are now gone. The natural setting of the area remains relatively unaltered. A portion of the former park is now owned by the State of New Jersey under the Green Acres Program.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County, Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Black River Falls Park was established largely through the efforts of J. E. Melick, construction engineer and then traffic manager for the Roackaway Valley Railroad. Melick promoted the park as a means of increasing business for the rail line. The Rockaway reached Pottersville in 1889, and Melick began developing the park at the same time, advertising special picnic trains for group outings and roundtrip excursion fares for individuals. At the height of its popularity, the park was widely known and drew visitors from throughout the state. It was particularly popular with church groups and fraternal organizations. The portion of the former park now owned by the State of New Jersey (DEP) retains much of its historic character and the natural features that made the park so attractive to visitors.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: George Thurston House
LOCATION: Hacklebarney ROAD, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 1/Lot 1-1

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Julia Stuart
P.O. Box 37, Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th century (before 1873) Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: L-shaped

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled asphalt roof, interior chimney at south gable end

Additional Architectural Description:

L-shaped frame house; one-story porch extends across full front elevation (jogs to follow shape of house); wide eaves with boxed cornice and returns; louvered blinds frame windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County,
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was built after Civil War and before 1873 by George Thurston. Used at one time as a school, which Oliver Perry attended.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: The Island, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 1/Lot 3

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS: Pearl M. Lindabery
The Island, Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1859

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash, pair 1/1 centered at 2nd floor front

Roof/Chimneys: gable form asphalt roof; chimney within south gable

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay house, 1 room deep, with cross-gable rear ell; overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends; windows with plain trim; center entry with glass and panel door; flat-roofed front porch with box cornice, frieze with club cut-outs, and turned posts; pair of 2-light attic windows in each main gable end.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuilding: frame garage (2 barns have been removed)

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

One of four houses for mill workers built by Sering Potter on land purchased from George Moore, January 22, 1859. This house was sold back to Moore at Potter's assignee's sale in February 1878 for \$1200. The building was partly destroyed by fire in the late 1800s and soon after was rebuilt on the same foundation.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: The Island, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 1/Lot 5

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert & Alexandra Lloyd
Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1859

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 6/6 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form asphalt roof

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay house, 1 room deep, with rear addition; overhanging eaves; windows with plain trim and louvered blinds; 3-light attic windows; center entry; front porch with box cornice, turned posts and simple brackets.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

Outbuilding: frame garage

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

One of four houses built for mill workers by Sering Potter on land purchased from George Moore, January 22, 1859. House was sold to Joseph S. Burd on March 23, 1860. Subsequent owners included Sarah Rarick, L. S. M. Cox, Anna Rowe, John Rinehart, Sutton and Ramsey, Harvey and Rita Latourette, Leslie and Mabel Latourette. Robert and Alexandra Lloyd purchased the property in 1961.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
 REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
 THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
 No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
 No Part of District
 Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
 ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME:
 LOCATION: The Island, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT Block 1/Lot 6

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
 USGS QUAD:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: Lucy D. Weaver Estate
 Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

COUNTY: Somerset
 UTM REFERENCES:
 Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1865 Source of Date:

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 6/6 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: front-gabled

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay house, 2 rooms deep, with shed-roofed wing on south side and small rear addition; built-up entablature-like box cornice with scalloped motif on architrave and returns; plain frieze on raking eaves; windows with scalloped drip caps and louvered blinds; flat-roofed L-shaped porch with similar cornice carried on square posts with small brackets and jig-saw cut railing.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County



Outbuildings: frame privy; 2-story wagonhouse/barn with hip-roofed garage addition on front; small hip-roofed structure

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

One of four houses constructed on the Island by Sering Potter, this one built in 1865 for a Scotsman, Barrows, who was then head of the Pottersville foundry. Subsequent owners included Margaret E. Emmons, Elias Emmons, and David and Margaret Wilson.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: The Island, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 1/Lot 7

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Bradley B. and Carolyn Brooks
The Island, Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1859

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: wood frame now covered with aluminum siding

Fenestration: 6/6 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form asphalt roof

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay, center hall house, 1 room deep; entry has sidelights, transom, and a new panel door; flat-roofed entry stoop with entablature-like cornice and lattice posts; shallow bay window on front with later 9/1 sash. small gable-roofed addition on south side.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.
Somerset County

Outbuilding: frame garage

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

One of four houses built for mill workers by Sering Potter on land purchased from George Moore on January 22, 1859. House was sold to John Davis, Sr. on April 1, 1870. Subsequent owners included Sam Beavers, Hugh Malcolm (1942), Olive and Ethel Johnes (1942-70), Donald and Shirley Johnes (1970-77).

ORIGINAL USE:

PRESENT USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME: Pottersville School
LOCATION: Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 2/Lot 2

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Pottersville Volunteer Fire Co.
Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1912

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Prairie

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 1 with ground-level basement

Foundation: concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: stucco finish

Fenestration: 9/9 double-hung sash (paired at basement level, continuous row on main floor)

Roof/Chimneys: hipped asphalt roof

Additional Architectural Description:

Building features a 2-story hip-roofed tower at center of front elevation; simple "cut-out openings at basement level of tower give access to entry with double glass and panel doors; upper level of tower also has simple openings. Wide water table and continuous sill of windows to either side of tower on main floor add to the horizontal emphasis of the building. Hipped roof has boxed overhanging eaves.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Example of the type of consolidated school built in this region in the early 20th century; illustrates the way in which local builders interpreted the Prarie style for a public building. Closed as a public school in 1958; now houses a private nursery school.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME: Lindabery/Pottersville Store COMMON NAME: Peapack-Gladstone Bank
LOCATION: Pottersville Road at Black River Rd BLOCK/LOT Block 2/Lot 4

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Peapack-Gladstone Bank
Main Street, Gladstone, N.J. 07934

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2 with 1-story addition on west

Foundation: stone covered with

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash with plain trim

Roof/Chimneys: gable form, slate

Additional Architectural Description:

Exterior features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends and a round-headed attic window. Front entry has a transom and double doors with glass panels; on either side are 4-light display windows above paneled bases. The original front porch has turned posts and jig-saw cut brackets; the upper story of the porch, added later, is hip-roofed and has square posts. Addition on west side of building has a hipped roof; small rear porch carries a shed roof.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

The store faces south; to the east, in a side yard, is a hip-roofed garage with hipped dormer.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The store was built in 1890 for Peter Whitfield Lindabery, formerly of Fairmount, where he had also owned a store and was postmaster. George Lindabery, Peter's son, inherited the store in 1900 and operated it until his own death in 1964. His son, Russell, continued the family business until 1973. The store carried a wide range of general merchandise and was also a popular meeting place for the residents of the village. From 1899 to 1973, the Pottersville post office was located here. In the latter year the building was sold and converted to a bank.

The store is significant as one of the key elements of the traditional rural village. It is well-preserved and adds to the district's sense of place and time.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME: Lindabery Homestead
LOCATION: Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 2/Lot 4-1

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Richard & Margaret Lindabery
Hacklebarney Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1923

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Prairie

Form/Plan Type: Foursquare

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stuccoed

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard 1st floor, shingle above

Fenestration: 6/1 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: hipped asphalt roof with 2-bay hipped dormer; 1 exterior brick chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Square wood frame residence, 2 rooms deep with 3-bay 1st floor; 2nd floor windows are paired; house has overhanging eaves, hip-roofed front porch with Tuscan columns and an enclosed side porch.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house was built in 1923 for George C. Lindabery, son of Peter Whitfield Lindabery, builder and first proprietor of the Lindabery (Pottersville) General Store. George Lindabery succeeded his father in the store. He was postmaster in Pottersville for more than 50 years, an organizing member of the Pottersville Fire Company, a member of the Bedminster Board of Education for 36 years, and President of the Board for 18 years. The Lindabery Homestead is now owned by George's grandson, Richard.

The house is a good example of the popular vernacular version of the Prairie style known as American Foursquare.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME: New Church Parsonage
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 2

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Pottersville Reformed Church
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1955, 1985

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: gable form

Additional Architectural Description:

Built as a 1-story cape-type house in 1955; raised to 2 full stories in 1985.

Shares lot with Pottersville Reformed Church Community House.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon Count
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built to replace original church parsonage, which had been sold in 1952.
Non-contributing building, outside period of significance of district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Community House
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 2

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Pottersville Reformed Church
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1924 Source of Date:

Architect: P. G. Van Nuys Builder:

Style: Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 1 story on raised basement

Foundation: stucco facing

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard sheathing

Fenestration: 6/6 double hung

Roof/Chimneys: hipped

Additional Architectural Description:

Simple hip-roofed building features wide overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends. Single and double windows with plain trim. Entrance with double doors and transom set in 2-story, hip-roofed vestibule projecting at center of front elevation. Basement added c. 1960-65; fully above ground on rear.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Originally the village school stood on this site. It was purchased by the church in 1915 and converted into a chapel two years later. That building was destroyed by fire in 1923. The present community house was built in 1924 from plans drawn by P. G. Van Nuys of Somerville; Philhower Brothers of Fairmount were the builders.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

Outbuilding: 1 1/2-story frame wagonhouse.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was built by Adam Peer (1812-1895), who was known as one of the fastest basket makers at the peach basket factory located on the Black River north of Pottersville. Peer's stepson, James Barker, Jr., was the pattern maker at the Excel Manufacturing Company (Pottersville foundry) and designed the hitching posts that were one of the company's most widely known products.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built by David Van Pelt c. 1950.

Non-contributing building, outside period of significance of district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c. 1873 for Mrs. Philip Philhower. Later owned by Walter Van Pelt, who worked at Wortman's Mill, later worked for the Somerset County Road Department, and also carried the mail from Gladstone to Pottersville. House is a typical example of the vernacular architecture of the village.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 6

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Mildred E. Kavanaugh
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: World War II era

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: bungalow

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: intersecting gable; stone chimney on south side

Additional Architectural Description:

Flat-roofed entry porch carried on heavy wood posts set on high stone plinths

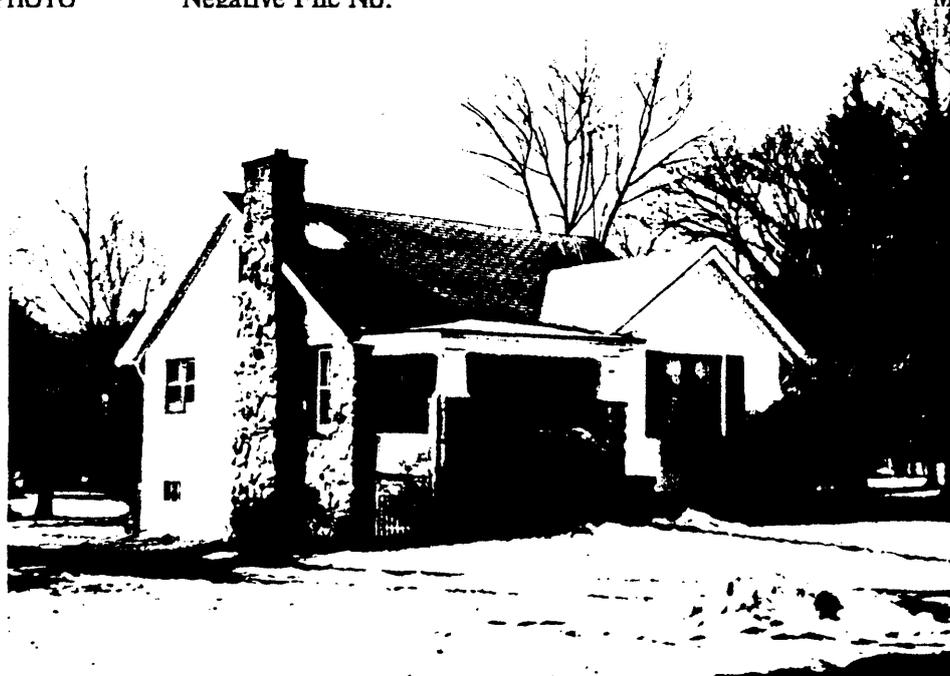
PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built during World War II by Edward and Mildred Kavanaugh. Mr. Kavanaugh was a mechanic at G. F. Hill for many years, and also worked for Somerset County.

Non-contributing building, outside period of significance of the district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME: George Moore House
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 7

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lewis Walter Moore
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1857

Source of Date: stone in cellar

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 and 6/1 sash

Roof/Chimneys: side-gabled slate roof, two interior chimneys at gable ends

Additional Architectural Description:

Three-bay frame house; cross-gabled rear ell plus further rear addition; built up boxed cornice with returns; enclosed porches on front and south side; shutters at principal windows.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

Two outbuildings: frame, two-story wagonhouse, gable-roofed, clapboard siding, two entries on long side; frame garage.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built by George Moore, owner of farms that once took in most of the land in the village on the east side of the Lamington River. House now owned by Moore's great-grandson.

ORIGINAL USE:

PRESENT USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME:
 LOCATION: Black River Road

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 8

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
 USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
 UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert and Nancy King
 Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: L plan

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone faced with concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled slate roof with interior chimneys at north and east gable ends, chimney at intersection of roof ridges, all three of brick

Additional Architectural Description:

L-shaped frame house, front face of each section three bays wide; built-up entablature-like boxed cornice with returns; windows have plain trim and louvered blinds; pointed-arch window in front gable end; flat-roofed one-story porch with square posts and jig-saw cut brackets across front gable end; one-bay porch with similar decoration covers secondary entry at inner angle of L; glass and panel doors.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County

Outbuildings: frame two-story wagonhouse with lean-to on south gable end, novelty siding, two entries in long side.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Well-preserved example of a large-scale vernacular house.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was built and owned by Oliver Perry (1842-1926) and his wife, Susan Teets Perry (1842-1918). Typical example of vernacular architecture in the village, to which some Colonial Revival details have been added.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 11

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Stephen & Joan Devinney

Zone/Northing/Easting

1983 Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1960

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: ranch

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c. 1960 by LeRoy Burgess.

Non-contributing building, outside period of significance of district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 12

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS: Edward & Gladys Whiting
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1960

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: gable form

Additional Architectural Description:

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built by Edward Whiting c. 1960.

Non-contributing building, outside period of significance of district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 13

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Jerard and Sandra Kehoe
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1875, c. 1963

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone bank cellar

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash on original section, various forms on addition

Roof/Chimneys: side-gable asphalt roof, interior end chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

Original block is 3 bays wide and 1 room deep; features pegged beams in cellar; boxed overhanging eaves with frieze continued on raking eaves, windows with plain trim and blinds, 3-light attic windows, center entry with panel door; 1-bay entry porch with square posts is an addition; 2-bay addition on south end of house was built in 2 stages and complete by c. 1963.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

Outbuilding: 3-bay braced-frame barn on coursed rubble foundation, with clapboard lean-tos on north and west.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

A house that stood on this property near the Lamington River, owned by David and Mary Craig Amerman, was destroyed by a flood c. 1875. Mrs. Amerman built the original section of the present house a short time later. It was purchased by her nephew, Henry Amerman, c. 1902. The house is a typical example of the later vernacular architecture in Pottersville.

ORIGINAL USE: PRESENT USE:
PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No Part of District
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 14

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Duncan H. Lamb
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1960

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: ranch

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: gable form

Additional Architectural Description:

Modern ranch house with attached garage

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House constructed by Elmer Hess, first owner, c. 1960.

Non-contributing building, outside period of significance of the district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 7/Lot 16

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS: Florence F. Teisher
Black River ROAD, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1811

Source of Date: stone in cellar

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 6/6 first floor, 3/3 second floor

Roof/Chimneys: side-gabled asphalt roof, modern exterior chimney at south gable end

Additional Architectural Description:

Three-bay house with 3/4-height second floor; rear lean-to; architrave trim at first-floor windows; center entry with architrave trim and four-panel door; 2/2 double sash window added at south side; L-shaped porch with Tuscan columns wraps around northeast corner.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House is thought to have belonged originally to the Willet family, descendants of William Willet, who was the first to settle at the site of the future Pottersville. Subsequent owner was Simon W. Vliet (1804-1888). Simon's daughter, Ida Ann Vliet (1860-1950), was a lifelong resident of the house. She was the source for most of the local history reported in a 1936 newspaper article by George Dufford; at that time she was in possession of William Willet's daybook, documenting sales of feed and flour from his mills at Willet's Ford (later Pottersville) to the Continental Army during the American Revolution.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609)292-2023

HISTORIC NAME:		COMMON NAME:	
LOCATION:	Black River Road Pottersville	BLOCK/LOT	Block 7/Lots 17 & 18
MUNICIPALITY:	Bedminster Township	COUNTY:	Somerset
USGS QUAD:		UTM REFERENCES:	
OWNER/ADDRESS:	Lawrence & Florence Hann 1851 Black River Road, RR 1 Pottersville, NJ 07979		Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: _____ Source of Date: _____

Architect: _____ Builder: _____

Style: Vernacular Form/Plan Type: _____

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: Stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: Asbestos Shingles

Fenestration: 3 bay main block, with 2 bay extension.

Roof/Chimneys: Cross-gabled slate roof, asymmetrical extension has asphalt roof. Front porch has hipped asphalt roof, as well as the bay on the east end.

Additional Architectural Description:

3-bay wood frame I-house with a 2-bay rear ell and a further extension that is lower and wider and has an asymmetrical gable end. Exterior features include overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, a large semi-hexagonal bay window on east gable end, 2/2 sash windows, an off-center entry, hip-roofed porch with small brackets, frieze with circle motif, and large square posts on cobblestone pedestals.

Outbuilding: Large, long, narrow wood frame 2-storey barn (resembling a barn ell) with a newer lean-to on west side, vertical plank siding, a hoist lift overhang above the double doors in the south gable, a variety of windows which appear to have been added at various times.



PHOTO (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County; Washington & Chester Twps., Morris County; Bedminster Twp., Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [] Scattered Buildings []
Open Space [] Woodland [] Residential [] Agricultural []
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other []

SIGNIFICANCE:

Horace Ulmer carried the mail by horse and wagon to Pottersville, Chester,
and Far Hills.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good []

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [] Possible []

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [] Development []

No Threat [] Other []

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair [] Poor []

No [] Part of District []

Zoning [] Deterioration []

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT Block 8/Lot 9

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: John & Betty Fennimore

Zone/Northing/Easting

Balck River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: later 19th century

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Folk Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard, wood shingle gable

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: originally patterned slate, now asphalt shingle; exterior brick chimney
 on north side, gable form roof

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay double-pile house, 1-bay wing on south side with a smaller gabled extension to rear. Has overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, built-up decorated gutters, center front gable with decorative shingling, paneled bargeboards on raking eaves, pair of square windows with small-paned border in front gable. Principal widnows have molded caps and louvered blinds. Flat-roofed front and side porches with turned posts and jig-saw cut brackets.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuildings: frame 2-story, gable-roofed wagonhouse with overhanging eaves, vertical plan siding, 6/6 windows and batten sliding doors; frame garage; frame shed or tool house; farme privy.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Owned, and possibly built, by John Latourette (1840-1917) and his first wife, Mary Rowland (1844-1906). Sold 1917 by Sarah Latourette, John's second wife and widow to Enoch (1856-1933) and Mary (1855-1942) Fritts. Sold in 1943 by the Fritts' daughter, Minerva Fritts Stimson to William and Florence Teischer.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 8/Lot 10

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Kent & Melissa Sluyter
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1859

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 1/1 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form slate roof; interior chimney at each gable end

Additional Architectural Description:

A 5-bay house, 1 room deep, with rear lean-to and small gable-roofed rear addition; boxed overhanging eaves with frieze continued on raking eaves; windows with plain trim; paired 2-light attic windows; center entry with flanking pilasters, transom, and glass and panel door; side entry with 4-panel door; L-shaped front porch with box cornice, spindle frieze and turned posts.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SETTING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuilding: small frame shed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The house was built in 1859 by Joseph and Eliza Gulick Emmons, on land that once had been part of George Moore's farm.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 8/Lot 11

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Ronald and Robyn Binder
121 Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1890-1900

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard, wood shingle at gable

Fenestration: 1/1 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form slate roof; 1 stucco-stacked interior chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

A 2-bay house, 2 rooms deep, with rear lean-to. Overhanging eaves with exposed rafter ends, decorative shingling on front gable and on small bracketed peak embellishment. Plain trim at windows. Flat-roofed front porch has square posts and frieze with diamond motif. 1-story bay on south elevation.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD



Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuilding: small frame shed

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built and owned by Peter Teats Alpaugh. Rented to Stephen Hunt Wortman c. 1905.
Occupied in the 1920s by Cleve Apgar, local mail carrier.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Pottersville Reformed Church
LOCATION: intersection of Black River and
Pottersville Roads, Pottersville
MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Pottersville Reformed Church
Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 8-1/Lot 1
COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1866 Source of Date: corner stone
Architect: Major Aaron Hudson Builder:
Style: Romanesque Revival Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories:
Foundation: coursed rubble stone
Exterior Wall Fabric: flush horizontal board front, clapboard sides and rear
Fenestration: round-headed multi-pane sash with plain trim and louvered blinds
Roof/Chimneys: slate; 1 exterior brick chimney on south side

Additional Architectural Description:

Building carries a wide denticulated entablature; raking eaves return on front to form a pediment; simple returns on rear. Wide, plain pilaster-like elements at corners of the elevations. Three segmentally-arched front entries with panel doors. Tower has entablature-like box cornice with round, open-bottomed pediments on all sides. Round-headed louvered windows on belfry, set in round arch and flanked by pilasters. Wide cornice on belfry has frieze delineated by dentil strip and triangular pediments on all sides. Octangular spire has decorated slate work and ball finial with weather vane. Building measures 44 by 63 feet; spire was originally 122 1/2 feet high; it was lowered 20 feet after being struck by lightning in 1893.



Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

The church faces west and is set back about 100 feet from Black River Road. The cemetery lies immediately to the east and south of the building on the same lot.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Building committee was selected one week after the organization of the church in November 1865; members were Sering Potter, Jonathan Potter, Simon W. Vliet, Philip Philhower and Peter Miller. The group visited other churches to get ideas for their own and decided to model the exterior after the Presbyterian Church at Westfield, the interior after the Presbyterian Church at Mendham. Major Aaron Hudson of Mendham drew the Pottersville plans. The men of the community worked together at a series of "frolics" to dig the church cellar. The cornerstone was laid at a special service on May 22, 1866. Construction was supervised by Sering Potter, chairman of the building committee, and John Cole of Whitehouse, the foreman. Local carpenters were employed by the day, among them James Todd, Simon W. Vliet, A. R. Peer and Gilbert Peer. The slate roofing was done by Anthony Herzog. Total cost of the building was \$8,264.58, plus \$288.00 for furnishings.

The church is well-preserved and is significant both as a focal point of the district and as an example of the widespread popularity of the Romanesque Revival style among nonliturgical denominations during the third quarter of the 19th century.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME: Charlie Hoffman House
 LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT Block 8-1/Lot 2

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Scott & Ann Raas
 Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1889

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Queen Anne detailing on vernacular
 Victorian block

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard with shingled gable ends

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled roof of patterned slate; 1 interior chimney

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay main block, 2 rooms deep, with small lean-to at rear; high-pitched roof with wide eaves; windows have small cornices and louvered blinds; 1-story front porch with bracketed cornice, spindle frieze above jig-saw cut brackets, and turned posts.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

The one-acre lot was purchased from George Moore in 1888 by Henry Clay Hoffman; a year later Hoffman built this house for his son Charles and his wife, Hannah Apgar Hoffman. Charlie Hoffman was a roofer and slater, and many of the patterned slate roofs on houses in this area are his work. Hoffman was also a coal dealer and ticket agent for the Rockaway Valley Railroad at Pottersville. This house was later owned by his son, Vernon Hoffman, also a slater and longtime Bedminster Township Tax Collector.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
 LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT Block 8-1/Lot 3

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster

COUNTY: Somerset

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Howard Van Duyne
 Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1890 Source of Date: owner

Architect: Builder:

Style: Queen Anne detailing applied to Form/Plan Type:
 vernacular Victorian block

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: fieldstone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard with board and batten at gable ends

Fenestration: 2/2 and paired 1/1 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: intersecting gable slate roof

Additional Architectural Description:

L-shaped house with high-pitched intersecting gable roof; overhanging eaves; windows with plain trim and louvered blinds; entry with glass and panel door; front porch with turned posts and jig-saw cut brackets; elaborate ornament at gable peaks in fan (or sunburst) pattern.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was built in 1890 for Mrs. Lemuel Crater, and later owned by R. F. and Mary E. Crater. It was purchased in 1909 for \$1600 by Stephen Hunt Wortman. Good example of Queen Anne detailing applied to a house with patternbook L-shaped plan. One of two houses in Pottersville with identical plan and detailing.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION
OFFICE OF NEW JERSEY HERITAGE
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Hotel Sutton
LOCATION: Pottersville Road

COMMON NAME: Pottersville Hotel
BLOCK/LOT Block 8-1/Lot 12

MUNICIPALITY: Bedminster Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Sterling Security Corporation
P.O. Box 302, Pottersville, NJ 07979

COUNTY: Somerset
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Easting/Northing

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1889

Source of Date: Robert J. Sutton, grandson of former owner

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Folk Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: Stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: 8 bay -- 2/2 sash windows with plain trim, point arched attic gable windows

Roof/Chimneys: Cross gabled asphalt roof with boxed cornices. Front and back porches have hipped-roofs. 2 chimneys--one within west gable end and one interior.

Additional Architectural Description:

2½ story 8 bay wood frame hotel on fieldstone foundation, with 2 large cross gables asymmetrically located on north face, one chimney within the west gable end and one interior chimney.

Exterior features include clapboard siding, built-up box cornice with returns and frieze on raking eaves, point arched attic gable windows, 2/2 sash windows with plain trim and most with louvered blinds, three entries on south face and two entries on north face with glass and panel doors; hip-roofed and shed-roofed north porch with turned posts.

Outbuilding: Large wood frame 1 storey wagonhouse/barn, high pitched roof with overhanging eaves, lean-to on south side and stable appendage on north side, vertical plank and clapboard siding, batten doors.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps., Morris
County; Bedminster Twp., Somerset
County



SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built in 1889 for Henry "Whisky Hank" Fleming, a nearby still operator of some note, and known originally as the Parkside Hotel. It was constructed around a pre-existing small two-room tavern built by one Smith. In 1892 a law was passed that a distiller could not sell whisky over the bar, so Fleming sold the hotel to his son-in-law, Ellis Sutton (husband of Anna Fleming) for \$5000. The Rockaway Valley Railroad Station was 30 feet south of the hotel. The hotel took in guests and served meals. One had to walk through the bar to get from the station to a horse and buggy. During Sutton's ownership it was known as Hotel Sutton. In 1899 Sutton added the east wing and second cross gable to expand the number of guest rooms. It was a very busy place when the railroad was operating; applejack and fights, wagons and sulkies tied to the railing.

Sold by Sutton in 1928 to William Heile for \$8000. More recent owners include John Teischer, and Carroll Bassett (1927). Bassett closed the hotel and used it for lodging for help from his Moorland Farm across the road. Now the office of Sterling Security Corporation, a Bassett family enterprise, and home of Robert J. Sutton, grandson of the earlier owner.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

Oral History with Robert J. Sutton, by Anne O'Brien 10/27/82
Oral History with James C. Metzler, by Anne O'Brien 9/27/81
UNWA Survey 1981

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: High Street
Pottersville

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT Block 20/Lot 9

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury Township

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Thomas & Clara Wolsky
165 Mount Airy Road
Basking Ridge, NJ 07920

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: appears to be concrete

Exterior Wall Fabric: Vinyl Siding

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: side-gabled asphalt roof with large exterior chimney facing east (center of street elevation); 2 additional chimneys in gable ends; eaves with brackets

Additional Architectural Description:

A 2 1/2 story vernacular house; 2 bays wide on east side facing street; 3 bays on south side with entrance at right; multi-pane window in gable end; unusual feature is the large chimney on the east side; a porch has been removed.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon
County; Washington &
Chester Twps., Morris
County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Owned by Henry Sovereign. Many tenants, including Raymond and Camilla Bush Murphy.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: High Street, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 20/Lot 10

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Craig and Diane Isaacson
P. O. Box 229, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Italianate

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: original material covered by asbestos siding

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: low-pitched pyramidal roof of asphalt, low balustrade at center of

Additional Architectural Description:
main block

House consists of a 3-bay main block and smaller 1-bay wing on south side; windows have simple pedimented caps ; flanking blinds are not original; deep frieze and cornice with heavy brackets run around main block and wing; 1-story porch, apparently an addition, runs across main block and wraps around to wing; porch is carried on tapering square columns set on stone piers; center front bay of porch projects to cover steps.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was owned, and probably built, by Henry Sovereign, foreman of the Pottersville machine shop 1852-63 and owner of the foundry complex 1878-1900.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Austin Moke House
LOCATION: High Street, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 20/Lot 11

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury.

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Bruce and Elizabeth Shapiro
P.O. Box 48, Pottersville, N.J.

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1880s (?)

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: T plan

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard with wood shingle at gables

Fenestration: 2/2 sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled roof of patterned slate, masonry chimney at intersection of
ridges

Additional Architectural Description:

Frame house with T-shaped footprint and three-bay front elevation; L-shaped, one-story porch wraps around front; two-story bay and small porch on east side. Stylistic features include patterned shingling at gable ends.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

REFERENCES:

COMMENTS:

ORIGINAL USE: Excellent Good Fair Poor

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good Fair Poor

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible No

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development Zoning Deterioration

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE: Part of District Deterioration

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was occupied until 1922 by Austin Moke, who operated a general store in the old Potteryville Trading Post (Block 23/Lot15) for many years. Later owned by Vernon Wortman. House is well preserved and a good stylistic example.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: High Street, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT Block 20/Lot 13

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Mary E. Deal

Zone/Northing/Easting

P. O. Box 119, High Street, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian with Italianate
details

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form patterned slate, interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay house, 2 rooms deep with extremely long rear ell. Center entrance with 3-light transom in simple molded surround. Bracketed cornice with returns and bracketed, 1-story bay on south side of front elevation both appear to be additions. Front porch also added.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House once owned by Sering Potter. Example of a vernacular building with added features derived for a formal style (Italianate).

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: 4 High Street, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 21/Lot 2

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Edward & Ida Schmidt
4 High Street, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: post 1960

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type: ranch

Number of Stories: 1

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: gable form

Additional Architectural Description:

King of Prussis pre-fab house

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Non-contributing building, built outside period of significance of district

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: High Street, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 21/Lot 3

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hunterdon
UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS: Lee & Jennifer Pierson
Box 214, High Street, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: late 19th century Source of Date:

Architect: Builder:

Style: Queen Anne Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled asphalt roof; exterior chimney on north side

Additional Architectural Description:

Irregularly shaped frame house, set with prominent gable facing street; windows have molded caps and flanking blinds; 1-story porch with turned posts and jig-saw cut brackets wraps around southwest corner of house.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuilding: small 1 1/2-story carriage shed with clapboard sheathing; lean-to wing on south side gives appearance of a saltbox.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Typical example of Queen Anne style as interpreted by local builders.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Fairmount Road East

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 21/Lot 4

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury
USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hunterdon
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

OWNER/ADDRESS: Walter, Lois, & Thomas Spinks
P. O. Box 38, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th century

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form asphalt roof; 1 chimney at east end

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay, center-entrance house, 1 room deep with rear ell; has boxed cornice and deep frieze; simple window trim; front porch with gable roof carried on square posts on rubble stone piers is a later addition.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was built by Edmund Potter, son of Sering Potter. House is a typical example of the vernacular architecture of the district.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

BLOCK/LOT Block 22/Lots 2 & 3

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Keith Connell

Zone/Northing/Easting

Black River Road, Pottersville, NJ 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date:

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: gable-form, asphalt shingle

Additional Architectural Description: Property consists of 3 components: 1) L-shaped, late Victorian house, 2-1/2 stories; cross-gabled roof with interior brick chimney at south gable end; 2/2 sash windows; 1-story enclosed porch across front elevation. 2) 1-story connector at south side of house; low roof sloped slightly toward rear; pair of 2/2 windows centered on front (west) side. 3) 1-3/4 story rectangular structure on south side of connector; possibly predates house; gable-form roof with brick interior chimney set near north end; constructed as blacksmith shop, later converted to gas station/garage, most recently remodeled for commercial use; 3-bay front elevation now has Colonial Revival door framed by blinds at center with large multi-pane shop window at either side.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon
County; Washington & Chester
Twps., Morris County;
Bedminster Twp., Somerset
County



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuilding: small gable-roofed frame barn to north of house

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House and blacksmith shop of Theodore Bush (1862-1935). House appears to date from 4th quarter of the 19th century. Shop may incorporate portions of the blacksmith shop constructed by the Potter family prior to 1850; it was converted to a gas station during the early 20th century and has recently been altered for commercial use. House retains its historic character; former shop has been substantially altered but retains its original scale and massing.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

(609) 292-2023

TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

OFF OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET

HISTORIC NAME: Site of Foundry, Machine Shop COMMON NAME:
LOCATION: Pattern Shop, Paint & Cabinet Shop BLOCK/LOT Block 22/Lots 4 & 5
and a Tenant House. Fairmount Road
MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury COUNTY: Hunterdon
USGS QUAD: UTM REFERENCES: Zone/Northing/Easting
OWNER/ADDRESS: Estate of John Kean
1 Elizabethtown Plaza
Elizabeth, NJ 07207

DESCRIPTION
Construction Date: Source of Date:
Architect: Builder:
Style: Form/Plan Type:
Number of Stories:
Foundation:
Exterior Wall Fabric:
Fenestration:
Roof/Chimneys:
Additional Architectural Description:

A group of buildings on Black River west of the Lower Mill, which made up an industrial center which operated from the mid-19th century until 1923. The buildings were removed many years ago, but they are recalled through contemporary photographs.

PHOTO Negative File #

Pottersville HD
Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster
Twp., Somerset County



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
 Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural
 Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

In 1852 William Bartley, in partnership with Sering Potter, operated (and probably also built) a foundry and machine shop west of the Lower Mill on the river. Henry Sovereign, age 18, was machine shop foreman. In 1879 Sovereign purchased the machine shop and foundry, which he operated until 1900 when the land was sold to the Estate of John Kean. George Sovereign, son of Henry, leased the buildings from the Kean estate and, under the name Excell Manufacturing Co., continued in operation until 1923, employing at times as many as 18 men.

This industrial complex included, in addition to the foundry and machine shop, a pattern shop, a paint and cabinet shop, a woodworking shop, and a double tenant house for employees.

With a coal-fired furnace and water-powered turbine driven by the waters of the tail race of the Upper Mill, scrap iron and junk delivered by local farmers or the Rockaway Valley Railroad was cast into parts for grinding mills, turbines, threshing machines, plows, gratings, valves, hitching posts, and manhole covers.

A familiar site in New York City at the time were the manhole covers stamped 'Excell Manufacturing Co.', Pottersville, N.J. A number of the hitching posts, with the same imprint, and a few manhole covers may still be seen in the area around Pottersville.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

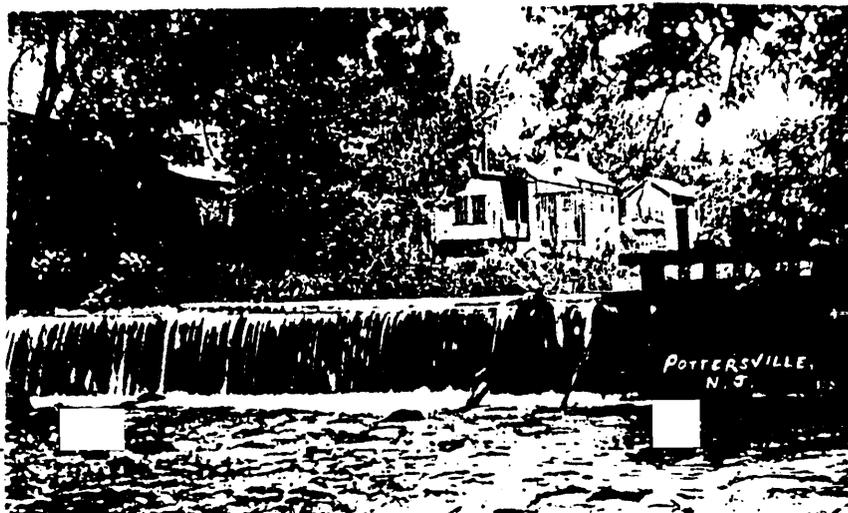
PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:



RECORDED BY:
 ORGANIZATION:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY #
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC NAME: The Lower Mill Site
LOCATION: Fairmount Road
Pottersville
MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Estate of John Kean
1 Elizabethtown Plaza
Elizabeth, NJ 07207

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 22/Lots 4 & 5
COUNTY: Hunterdon
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Source of Date:

Architect: Builder:

Style: Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation:

Exterior Wall Fabric:

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys:

Additional Architectural Description:

A four-storey wood frame mill built prior to the American Revolution, burned in 1820, was rebuilt in 1840, and rebuilt again in 1878. a plank found in the cellar some years ago has the date '1868' stamped on it.

A commemorative plaque marks the mill site.

PHOTO Negative File #

Map (Indicate North)

(609)292-2023

CRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

OF HISTORIC PRESERVATION, 109 WEST STATE STREET

The Lower Mill is said to have been built by William Willet. In his Journal on 24 April 1754, Andrew Johnston wrote "William Willet apply'd to me for leave to joyne a dam to the land opposite to him...I consented to it...the dam will joyne a small piece of land that is intirely cut off from the other parts of the lotts by the mountains, which he is willing to buy."

On 22 June 1759 Johnston noted "Willetts can't pay for lott..." A sketch map in the Annin Papers at Rutgers University Library, dated 13 March 1776, shows the 'Fall Lot at Heckelberney' and the house and sawmill of 'Willits' on the west bank of Alamitunck or Black River below the falls.

A daybook in the possession of Willet's great-granddaughter, Ida Vliet Alpaugh, and seen by historical writer George Dufford in 1936, "recorded sales of feed and flour from Willet's mills to the Continental Army during the War of the Revolution."

After the War, Willet was heavily in debt due to the worthlessness of Continental currency and, according to tradition, sold the mills and 200 acres to Sering Potter about 1783. However, since Sering Potter was not born until 1802, the sale was more logically made to his grandfather, Captain Samuel Potter (b. 1775), passed to his father, Colonel Jonathan Potter (b.1779), and then to Sering when he reached his maturity.

The demand for Potter's flour became so great that Sering Potter converted the Lower Mill from a feed and flouring mill to wholly a flour mill. He re-fitted the Upper Mill, formerly a fulling mill, with the feed burrs from the Lower Mill.

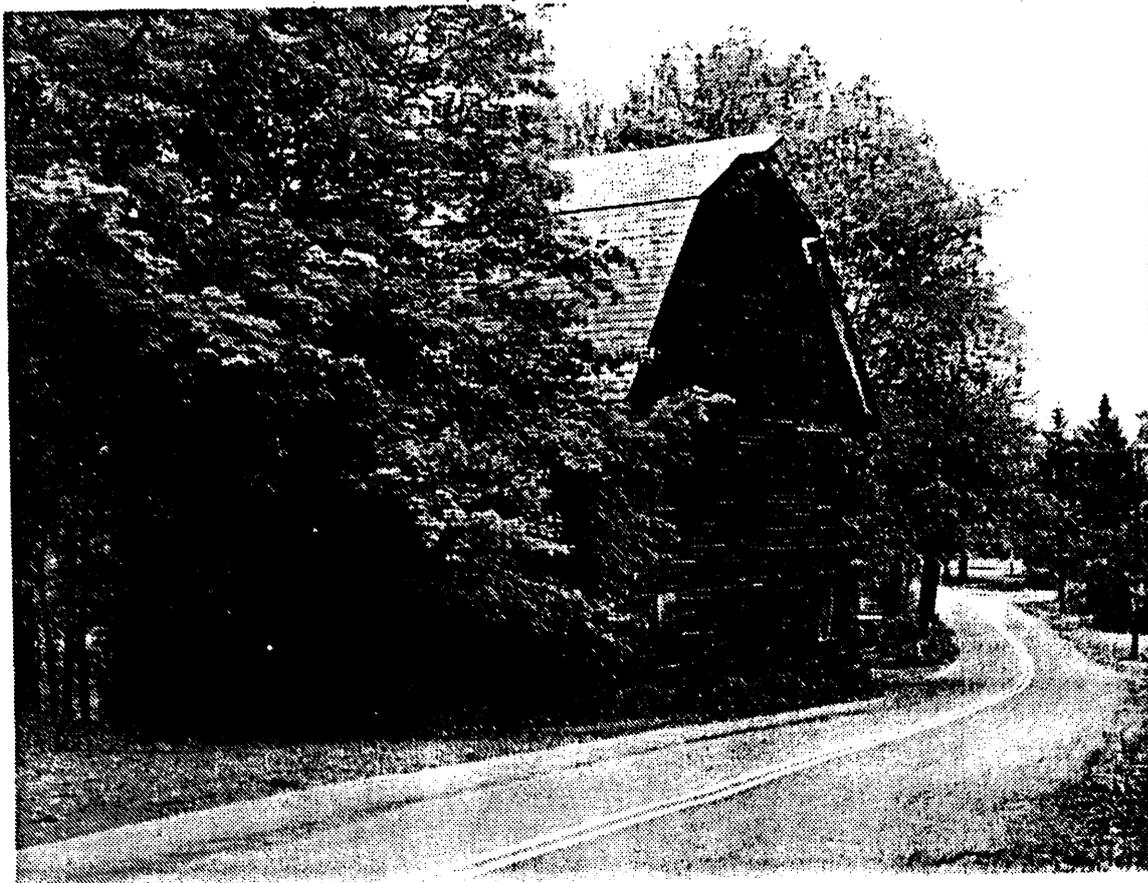
The Lower Mill was purchased from the assignee of Sering Potter at a bankruptcy sale 2 February 1878. The Clinton Democrat noted, "Lot 15, Grist Mill #1, \$9000, purchaser Robert Craig. This is a four-story mill with four run of wheat burrs."

After Craig's death, his sons William and Richard ran the mill. Dan Spangenberg was the miller. In 1900 the Craigs sold it to Horace J. Subers, acting for John Kean of Elizabethtown Water Company which was buying mills and mill sites to acquire the water diversion rights which accrued to the mill owners.

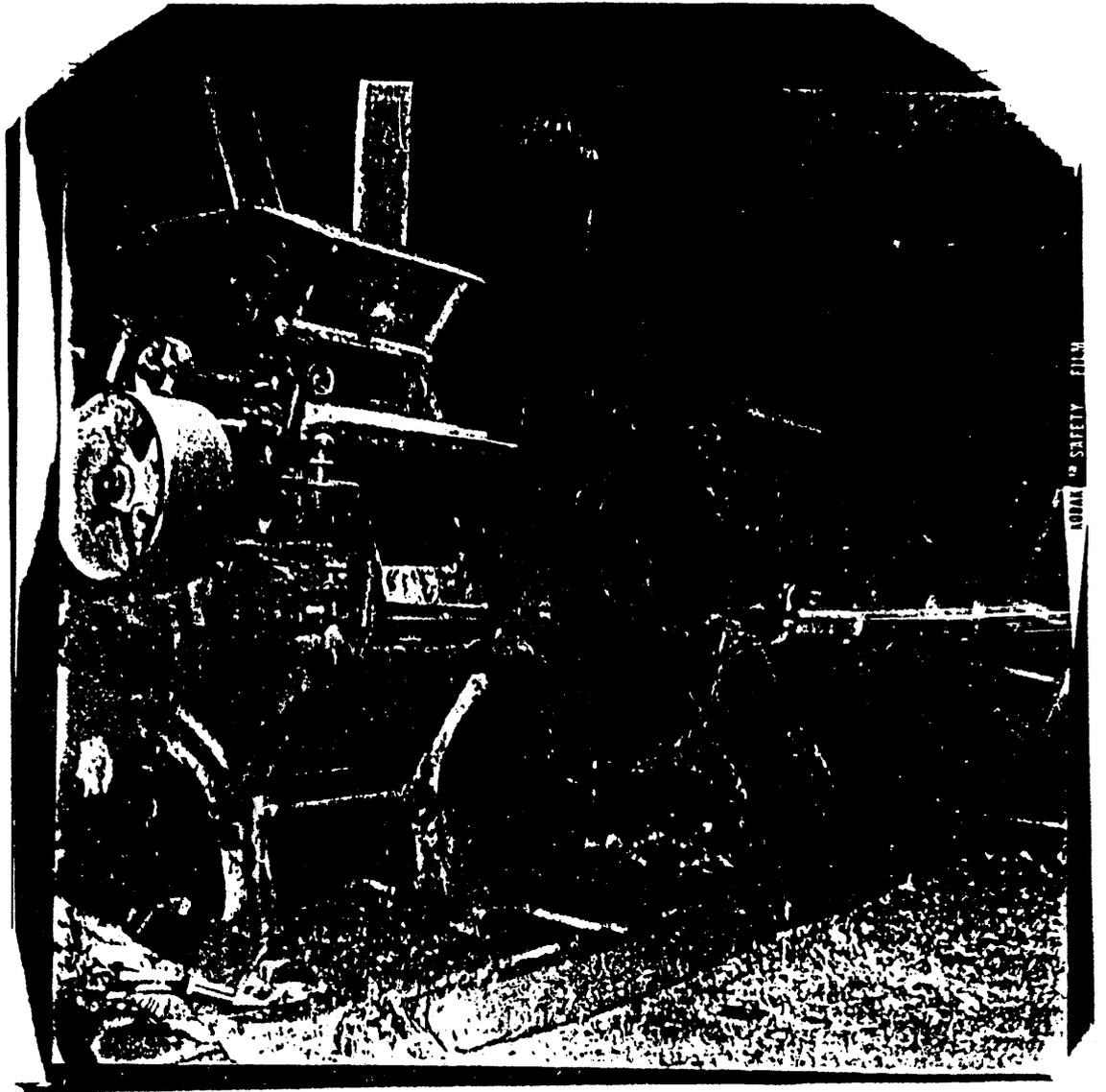
George Hildebrandt rented the Lower Mill from Kean until about 1915, producing Ceresota Flour and Mauser's Best Flour. Later for a brief time it was operated as a shoddy mill, shredding old clothes into reprocessed material, and also making sacks for Hello My Lady Flour.

When mill operations finally ceased in 19 , Vernon Wortman used it as storage space for materials from the Upper Mill.

The Lower Mill was taken down in 197 . Some of the machinery, gears, grindstones, and pulleys were removed to Cooper Mill in Chester where they were reassembled to put that mill back into operation condition under the ownership of the Morris County Park Commission, and which is open to the public today.



1969



NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Potter Mansion

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: Fairmount Road East, Pottersville,

BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 8

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert and Katlenn Delventhal

Zone/Northing/Easting

P.O. Box 15, Oldwick, N.J. 08858

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th century (before 1878) Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular (Folk Victorian)

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: vinyl siding

Fenestration: 2/2 sash

Roof/Chimneys: side-gabled asphalt roof on both sections, three interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

Four-bay main block with smaller two-bay wing on south side; one-story front porches on both sections; overhanging eaves with brackets; windows with plain trim and shutters; one-story porch with shed roof at north side of main block.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Gable-roofed frame barn

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built by Sering Potter, key figure in the development of Pottersville, as his own residence. Purchased by Mrs. Sering Potter at auction of all Potter properties in February 1878. House is well-preserved and retains much of its original trim despite application of artificial siding.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: Potter's Grain Barn
LOCATION: Fairmount Road East, Pottersville
MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: William & Maureen Van Vooren
P. O. Box 74, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 10
COUNTY: Hunterdon
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1885
Architect:
Style:
Number of Stories: 2 1/2
Foundation: stone
Exterior Wall Fabric: vertical barn board
Fenestration: irregular pattern
Roof/Chimneys: gable form

Source of Date:
Builder:
Form/Plan Type:

Additional Architectural Description:
Barn with original siding, beams, and flooring. Signed beam: "Clarence Potter, Aug. 1885." Converted to residence c. 1955.

PHOTO Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:
LOCATION: Fairmount Road East

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 11

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Hazel Pontin

Zone/Northing/Easting

P.O. Box 25, Fairmount Road East, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th century

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular (Folk Victorian) Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration:

Roof/Chimneys: Side-gabled asphalt; three interior chimneys at gable ends

Additional Architectural Description:

Four-bay main block, 2 1/2-story, with two-bay, 2-story wing on south side; sash windows framed by shutters; 1-story front porch with turned posts and elaborate jig-saw cut brackets; front door with full transom and sidelights.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Served for a time as boarding house for employees of Sering Potter. Well-preserved example of the larger scale residential buildings constructed in Pottersville. Front porch has the type of elaborate decoration associated with the Folk Victorian.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC NAME: The Upper Mill/Wortman's Mill COMMON NAME:
 LOCATION: Fairmount Road BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 12 mill
 Pottersville
 MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury Township COUNTY: Hunterdon
 USGS QUAD: UTM REFERENCES:
 OWNER/ADDRESS: James & Carol Cummins Zone/Northing/Easting
 P.O. Box 307, Fairmount Road East, Pottersville, NJ 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Source of Date:

Architect: Builder:

Style: vernacular Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2, 3

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: irregular

Roof/Chimneys: gable-form, tin

Additional Architectural Description:

2 barn doors

The oldest section is a 2^{1/2}-storey wood frame building, on an east-west axis, with a fieldstone foundation and clapboard siding (newer). A portion of the original siding is visible on the north face. The low-pitched shake roof is now covered with corrugated tin. There are interior hand-split beams pegged with treenails. The wooden overshot wheel, and later the turbines and metal Fitz waterwheel were located in a pit beneath the mill.

In 1902 a 3-storey 4-bay wood frame addition was joined to the east face to provide additional working and storage space, grain bins and lifts. This new wing has a low-pitched tin roof, a hoist overhang, beveled clapboard siding, and a fieldstone foundation. The cupolas on both the old and new wings were added in 1902 to provide additional height for conveyor belts to lift material to the second and third floor storage areas. A furnace was installed in the cellar of the new wing.

Sheds on the north and west faces of the original wing were added about 1902. The west shed was the 'bag room', storage space for feed bags. The north shed was the 'flour room'. A small first floor addition to the east face of the 1902 wing was the 'molasses' room, for storage of molasses to be mixed into chicken, cow, and horse feed.

The 1902 wing was built by Jerry Hoffman of Califon, for \$1200.

The original source of water supply was from Hollow Brook, or Rowe's Brook as it was known earlier. At the time of the Civil War a new mile-long mill race diverting the waters of Black River below its falls was dug by laborers with pick and shovel and wages of 50¢ per day. Water passed from the mill race to a storage flume, through a narrow canal and rack, and into an underground penstock to a well. A gate mechanism released water from the well into the cups of the mill wheel in the cellar of the mill. The tail race was a pipe beneath the roadway which delivered the water to power the foundry and Lower Mill and thence back into Black River.

(609) 292-2023

PRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625

39 WEST STATE STREET

Significance.

The Upper Mill, or Wortman's Mill as it has been known in this century, is a water-powered mill that was in continuous operation from Colonial times until 1957. It passed through three stages of power - a wooden oversht wheel, two turbine wheels, and a steel oversht Fitz water wheel.

The mill was, in different eras, a woolen factory and fulling mill, a feed mill, and a flouring mill. It was an early industrial site near the meeting point of Hunterdon, Somerset, and Morris Counties at Black River falls. With the Lower Mill, it was the nucleus around which an early 19th century rural settlement and trading center grew up and, with the coming of rail service at century's end, the development of the village of Pottersville.

It was during its nearly two centuries of operation owned, in turn, by four families -- Willet, Potter, Craig, and Wortman -- each of whom contributed to the historical legacy of the mill and the community.

The mill was built in the years prior to the American Revolution by William Willet. Its original use was as a factory of carding wool and weaving blankets, and as a fulling mill for the cleaning, shrinking, and felting of cloth woven from the wool of sheep.

The fulling process employed a combination of heat, friction, and moisture to cause the tiny scales of wool fibers to 'felt' or interlock, clinging together to make a firmer material. Loomed cloth was usually dirty, oily, and of a coarse and loose weave. Typically in fulling mills a device powered by the water wheel would turn and beat the cloth until it became soft and pliant.

William Willet, in debt following the Revolution, sold both his mills to some member of the Potter family, probably to Captain Samuel Potter. When his grandson, Sering Potter, came to ownership he converted the Upper Mill to a feed mill, replacing the fulling mechanism with burrs, or mill stones, for the grinding of grain.

"The burrs were in two parts. The lower half, about five feet in diameter, stood still. Through a hole in the center, the steel shaft connected with the water wheel, projected about a foot above the burr's surface. On this shaft was a broad steel collar with two or more short steel arms extending at right angles, that fitted into a upper stone, that revolved with the steel shaft on which it was so nicely balanced and could be raised or lowered as necessity demanded, by a lift screw, similar to that of a jackscrew.

"Into the surface of these stones were cut with steel mill-picks, grooves, tapering from center to circumference, that carried the ground product to a chute...and conveyor belt" for mixing and bagging.

At a bankruptcy sale in 1878, all of Potter's real property was sold. Robert Craig, a prominent Hunterdon county farmer, purchased both mills. The price of the Upper Mill was \$2375. Craig replaced the wooden overshot water wheel with two turbine wheels, each 2' in diameter, which operated at 100 RPM and 20 horsepower.

After Craig's death in, the Upper Mill was sold in 1894 to William Wortman, who moved to Pottersville from Hacklebarney. When Wortman died in 1902 his 16-year old son, Vernon, left school to assume management of the mill, and ran it for 55 years until he closed it down in 1957.

Vernon Wortman made the 1902 addition to the mill building, lined the mill race with concrete, and acquired an electrically-operated Letz hammer mill to replace the burrs in grinding grain. In 1934 the turbines were replaced with a steel overshot Fitz water wheel. The story of installing the Fitz wheel is one of the great folk tales of Pottersville.

Wortman's Mill Is Closing; Ground Grains in Revolution

Another of the old gristmills that have dotted the countryside since pre-Civil War days is halting its familiar activity. Wortman's Mill in Pottersville, grinding grain continuously since Revolutionary times, will soon close its doors for the last time.

For Vernon Wortman, the owner and miller in charge, it will mean retirement after 55 years of doing business in the tri-county area. It will mean, too, acknowledgement that the era the gray, three-storied mill endeavored to continue is all but gone from the rural scene.

Right up to the end, the old mill in Pottersville derived all its power from water. There are just a few mills left that still operate in this manner. Mr. Wortman wanted it that way. The water is there, use it, has been his feeling.

Many area residents have expressed some sorrow that the mill is slowing to a stop. One might imagine the sentiment Mr. Wortman holds. He has been running the place since he was 16 years old. Charlie Field may have some

thoughts, too. He has worked there for 45 years.

But the feed and milling business isn't like it used to be. Like many other types of commercial enterprise, the small and independent—and perhaps old-fashioned—operation is bowing out to the more modern and widespread establishments. This fact, the owner's advancing age, and the continuous granting of much credit that this type of business entails prompted the miller's decision to quit.

Fifty-five years is a long time to stick to a hard job. The miller has been tough as well as persistent. Freezing water, overflowing raceway banks and breakdowns of its outmoded equipment have been pitfalls in operating the mill.

Mr. Wortman took over February 10, 1902, upon the death of his father, William, when he purchased it from the estate. At that time a steel turbine was its source of power. Water that collected in the flume, or reservoir, at the rear of the building shot through a tubular penstock and smashed against the blades of the turbine. Its power was greater by far than the present overshot wheel, but its speed was its undoing. The turbine was at the bottom of a shaft that ran up to the third floor and operated a horizontal shaft and machinery there. The vertical piece weighed about three tons. Its incessant spinning often bore down too deep in the apple wood base. This disengaged cog wheels from which a

system of shafts and belts ran the milling machinery. Each time a block and tackle arrangement was used to lift the shaft high enough to replace the apple wood and the wooden cogs torn out by the breakdown.

The misfortune of a miller in southern New Jersey opened the way for Mr. Wortman to acquire a new mode of power. A miller in Swedesboro had purchased a new Fitz overshot wheel, but before he had time to install it, lightning struck his building and destroyed it. The Pottersville miller bought the metal wheel in sections. When assembled, it measured seven feet across and 16 feet in diameter. It contained 48 buckets, each 13 inches deep. To install the wheel and supervise all alterations, Mr. Wortman engaged Harvey Duckworth of Middle Valley, who up to then was a stone mason who had done some work around the mill and the Wortman residence. His assignment in the mill brought out a mechanical genius that must have been born of

(Continued on page 5)

determination and rural self-sufficiency. Concrete pillars inside the structure that supported the wooden overshot in the pre-turbine days were spruced up for the heavy steel one. Some of the cellar had to be dug out by pick and shovel to make room for pulleys and shafts. Pulleys and shafts were obtained from abandoned mills, including a limestone mill at Columbia on the Paulinckill River. Elevators and conveyors were added, all adhering to the old style of doing things. The big job was the wheel. Mr. Wortman still marvels how Duckworth, with hardly any education, translated the instructions in the blueprints that came with the wheel into reality. The entire job took a year. On May 30, 1936, water turned the new wheel for the first time.

Water, itself, is cheap, but getting it to the waterwheel was often disheartening and costly, too. Many a cold night Mr. Wortman was aroused out of bed at the sound of water rushing over the front yard and into the public road. Ice that formed in the millrace had forced water over the banks. Walls often had to be built and enlarged along the mile-long course of the canal to prevent overflow and leaking. And more than once the penstock which carried water from the flume to the turbine developed leaks through the top side, spouting water all about. After cutting off the water by use of a gate at the "head of the race", Mr. Wortman tied a rope around his middle and lowered himself down the slanting hole, armed with sheet metal, cutters, a hammer, nails, and a kerosene lantern for light, in order to seal the fissure from the inside. In time the wooden penstock was sheathed in concrete which forestalled any

further leaking through the top.

No one seems to know for sure the exact date the mill began to operate. It reportedly ground grain for Washington's troops encamped at Jockey Hollow near Morristown during the Revolution. Mr. Wortman's father bought the mill nine years before he died from William and Richard Craig. In 1878, family records show the Craigs, from whom Mrs. Wortman descends, obliquely the property from an assignee of George Potter, who had gone bankrupt after building most of what is the old section of Pottersville. If a story told by the late Mrs. Ida Alpaugh is true, the Potters acquired the mill from a Willotta family which, the tale goes, was holding it under British colonial money, which became worthless after the Revolution.

The present millrace which directs water to the wheel was dug by pick and shovel in Civil War times, when a laborer was paid 60 cents an hour.

The pecking of another gristmill is significant not only to the village in which it is a landmark but to our age. For decades, Wortman's and others like it, catered to farmers who brought their corn, oats and wheat to it for grinding into meal to feed their livestock and in many cases their families, too. The miller often took produce of the farm in payment for his service. There were so many gristmills because farmers could not travel so far with their grains in horse-drawn wagons.

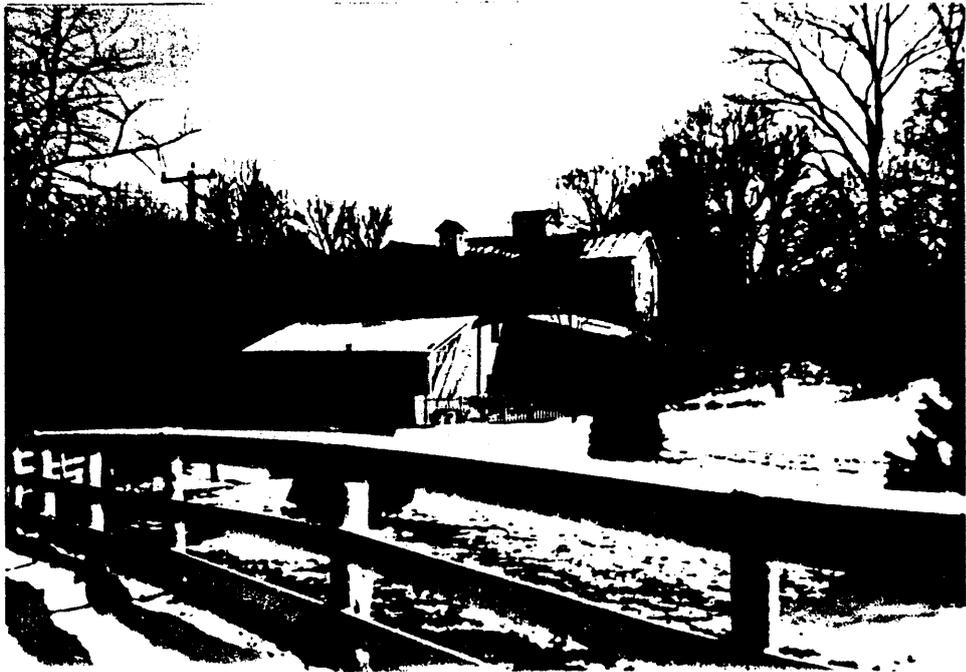
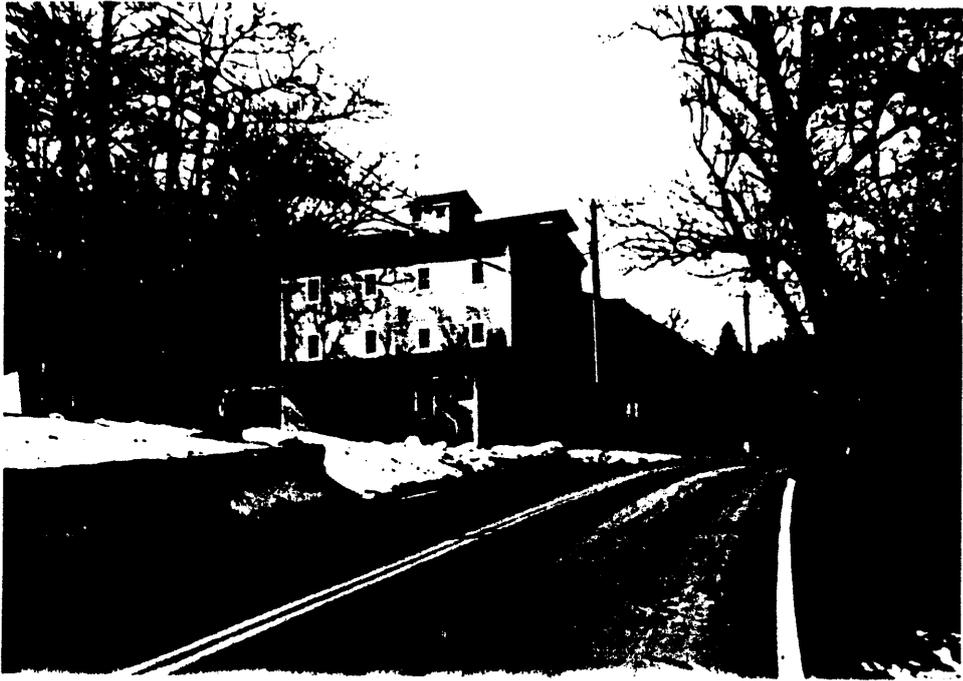
Whether it remains idle or whatever way the old gray building is used, it will long remain an old-fashioned, slower-paced way of living that none of us will ever see again.

Huntendon Review May 1957

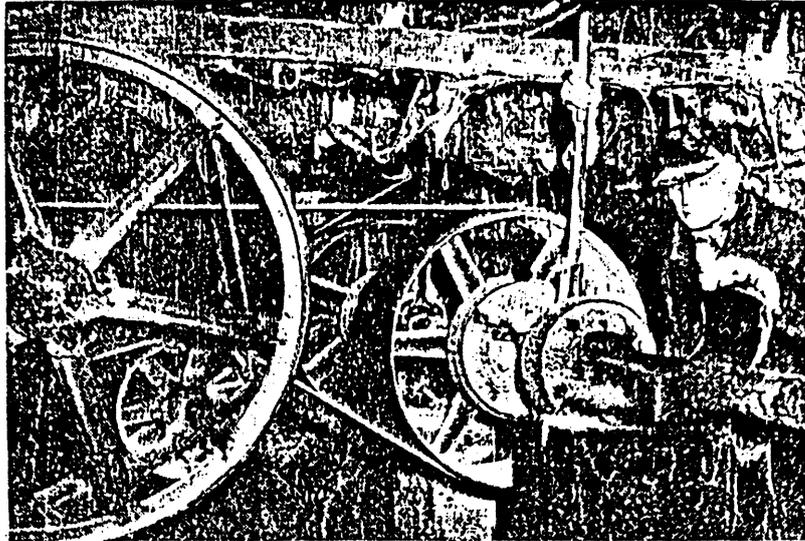
Since the closing of the mill in 1957 and Mr. Wortman's death in 1967, the mill has known a number of owners. Ernest Wright purchased it in 1966 for \$12,000. It was then sold to Thomas Dwyer and more recently to Robert Brooks. In 1981 James Cummins purchased the mill.

Most of the machinery was removed some years ago. A Pottersville farmer bought the hammer mill. The Fitz water wheel was acquired by the Morris County Park Commission and installed at Cooper Mill in Chester where it can be seen in operation today.

The external appearance of the mill is essentially as it was in 1902. The renovation of the interior for a residence and the repository of a collection of antiquarian books exemplifies successful adaptive re-use of an historic building.



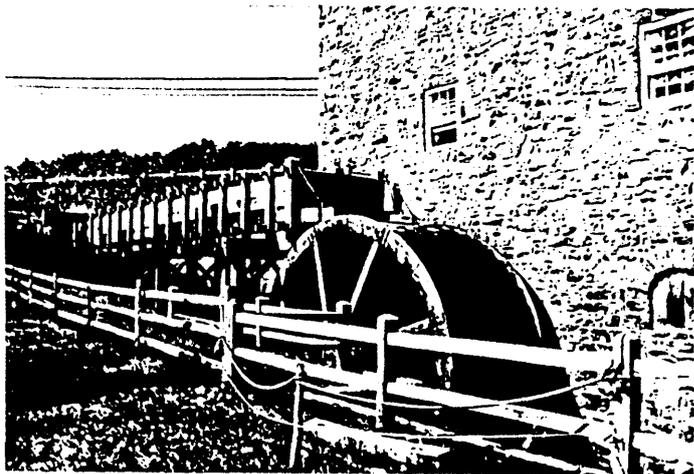
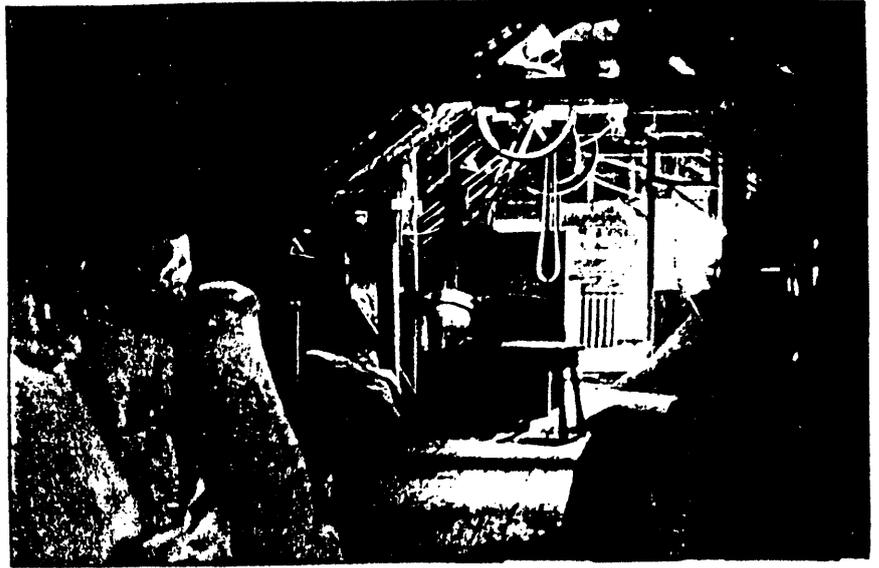




Vernon Wortman spent his working life keeping tabs on grease cups, belts, pulleys, clutches, mixers and grinders in his aged grist mill. Everything was powered by an overshot water wheel, still in good running order.



Water to power overshot wheel passes into narrow canal from storage flume, goes through rack, enters underground penstock to fill concrete "well" seen in background under picture window. A gate releases water from well into wheel's cups.



HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: The Mill House
LOCATION: Fairmount Road East, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 13

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Estate of John Kean
1 Elizabethtown Plaza, Elizabeth, N.J. 07202

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: before 1878

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Vernacular Victorian/ Folk Victorian

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 6/6 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form asphalt roof, chimney at south gable end

Additional Architectural Description:

A 3-bay house, 1 room deep with small lean-to addition at rear; deep frieze; Folk Victorian porch with turned posts and cut-out brackets; pair of 4-light attic windows at gable ends.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County;
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Two original outbuildings have been removed.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commerical Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Owned by and probably built for Sering Potter. Sold to Robert Craig at auction of Potter properties in February 1878. Good and relatively unaltered example of a small frame vernacular house.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development

No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292 - 2023

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

COMMON NAME:

LOCATION: Fairmount Road East, Pottersville

BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 14

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

COUNTY: Hunterdon

USGS QUAD:

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Donald Rowe and John Ike

Zone/Northing/Easting

P. O. Box 400, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: mid 19th century

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Victorian Vernacular

Form/Plan Type: center-hall

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 6/6 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable-form roof, interior end chimneys

Additional Architectural Description:

5-bay frame house; windows with plain trim, flanked by blinds. One-story lean-to wing with polygonal bay on front, added to right side of house during late 19th century. Main block has deep freize with sawtooth decoration.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)

Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County



STATUS, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Three small outbuildings.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Typical example of local vernacular architecture of mid to late 19th century. Store operated in wing during 1930s. A 5' by 5' parcel at the northwest corner of the property is believed to be the location of the original well for the village of Pottersville.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 14-1

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hunterdon

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Frank and Margaret Pagano

Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1860

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style:

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories:

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: vertical barn board

Fenestration: irregular

Roof/Chimneys: asphalt

Additional Architectural Description:

Barn, now converted to residence; features hewn beams and remains of original barn door and loft.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
Washington & Chester Twps.,
Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Outbuilding: small shed moved to the site

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c. 1860 for a member of the Potter family; converted to a residence c. 1955. Retains much of its historic character despite the addition of various windows and extension of the roof to cover a porch.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible

THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor

No Part of District

Zoning Deterioration

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609)292-23

HISTORIC NAME: The Trading Post
LOCATION: Black River Road
Pottersville
MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury Township
USGS QUAD:
OWNER/ADDRESS: Donald Rowe & John Ike
P.O. Box 400
Pottersville, NJ 07979

COMMON NAME:
BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 15
COUNTY: Hunterdon
UTM REFERENCES:
Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: Source of Date:

Architect: Builder:

Style: Vernacular Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 with deep basement

Foundation: Stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: Clapboard

Fenestration: Irregular fenestration

Roof/Chimneys: Front-gabled, wood shingled.

Additional Architectural Description:

A seven bay, two and a half story, frame structure. Very long, was originally the general store, is now a residence. Cut stone foundation, irregular fenestration and a hoist overhang in front. (23/15)
original doors with postal drop
large wheel & pulley system for raising and lowering heavy drums and bags

1st addition by Sering Potter before 1878

2nd addition by Arthur Farley c. 1900

Handwritten notes:
2nd addition by Arthur Farley c. 1900
2nd addition by Arthur Farley c. 1900

PHOTO Negative File #

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp.,
Hunterdon County;
Washington &
Chester Twps.,
Morris County;
Bedminster Twp.,
Somerset County

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban [] Suburban [] Scattered Buildings []
Open Space [] Woodland [] Residential [] Agricultural []
Industrial [] Downtown Commercial [] Highway Commercial [] Other []

SIGNIFICANCE:

site of first Pottersville post office
used as general store, warehouse, and granary until 1965

owners: Sering Potter
1878 Henry Fisher and/or Elias Bartles
1914 Arthur Farley
1928 Carroll Bassett, later W.B.K. Bassett
1965 J. Wiebe
1973 Donald E. Rowe & John P. Ike III

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent [] Good []

REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes [] Possible []

THREATS TO SITE: Roads [] Development []

No Threat [] Other []

COMMENTS:

PRESENT USE:

Fair [] Poor []

No [] Part of District []

Zoning [] Deterioration []

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
 HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
 INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: The Miller's House
 LOCATION: Fairmount Road East, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 16

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury
 USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hunterdon
 UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Dorothy Metzler
 Fairmount Road East, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1882

Source of Date: owner

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Italianate

Form/Plan Type:

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: primarily 2/2 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled asphalt roof, interior chimney on west

Additional Architectural Description:

Five-bay main block and rear wing, forming a "T" plan. Cross gable at center front. One-story, flat-roofed porch across center three bays of front; two-story polygonal bay at east side of main block. Molded frieze and boxed cornice. Windows have pedimented caps. Paired 1/1 windows at center of second floor and in cross gable. Center entrance consists of double doors under an arched transom.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built c. 1882 by Robert Craig, then owner of the Pottersville Lower Mill, as the residence for the miller. Acquired by the Wortman family, owners of the Upper Mill, in 1894. Still owned by a Wortman descendant.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION

INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO.

HISTORIC NAME: First Parsonage
 LOCATION: Black River Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:
 BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 17

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury
 USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hunterdon
 UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: J. Lawrence and Lorna Farmer
 Black River Road, Pottersville, N.J. 07979

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: c. 1867

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder: Will McCrea

Style: Vernacular Victorian

Form/Plan Type: center hall plan

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: high rubble stone

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard

Fenestration: 4/4 double-hung sash

Roof/Chimneys: gable form asphalt roof, exterior brick chimney at north side

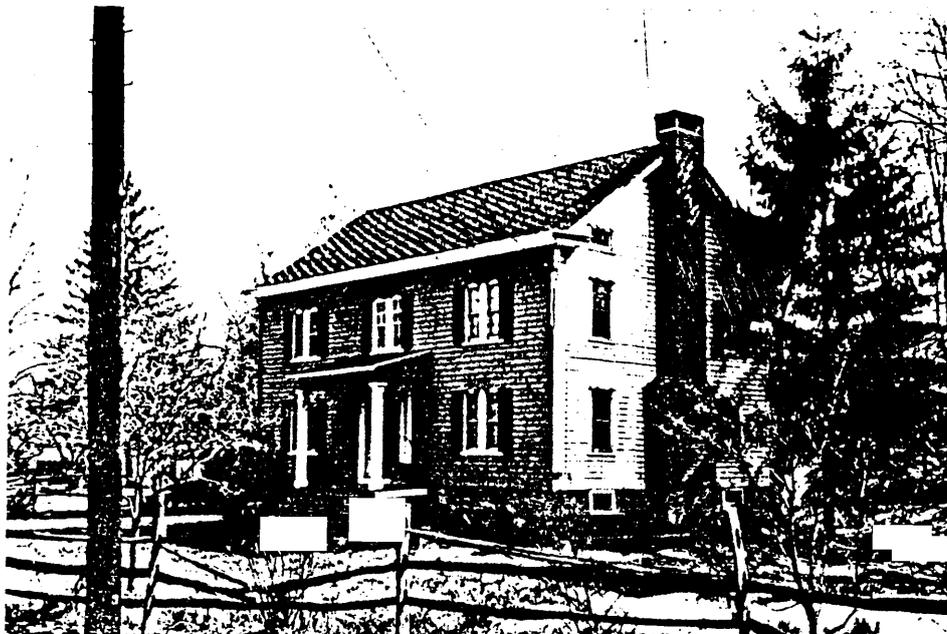
Additional Architectural Description:

A block-form house, 3 bays wide and 2 deep; front windows are paired and flanked by blinds; all windows have unusual scalloped caps; front entrance with transom and sidelights; decorated board frieze, boxed cornice and returns; original interior end chimneys removed; 1-bay, shed-roofed entry porch replaces original flat-roofed porch that spanned full front elevation.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



Pottersville HD

Tewksbury Twp., Hunterdon County
 Washington & Chester Twps.,
 Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,
 Somerset County

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

Built by Will McCrea for Sering Potter; donated by Potter to the Pottersville Reformed Church, May 12, 1867, for use as the first parsonage. At the time of the gift, the house was already occupied by Thomas Jones, the first minister. Served as the parsonage until 1952. House is an interesting but altered example of Vernacular Victorian building.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

DATE:

NEW JERSEY OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
HISTORIC PRESERVATION SECTION
INDIVIDUAL STRUCTURE SURVEY FORM

Pottersville HD, Tewksbury Twp.,

Hunterdon County; Washington & Chester

Twps., Morris County; Bedminster Twp.,

HISTORIC SITES INVENTORY NO. Somerset County

HISTORIC NAME:

LOCATION: McCan Mill Road, Pottersville

COMMON NAME:

BLOCK/LOT Block 23/Lot 18

MUNICIPALITY: Tewksbury

USGS QUAD:

COUNTY: Hunterdon

UTM REFERENCES:

OWNER/ADDRESS: Robert and Kathleen Delventhal

P.O. Box 15, Oldwick, N.J. 08858

Zone/Northing/Easting

DESCRIPTION

Construction Date: 1880s (?)

Source of Date:

Architect:

Builder:

Style: Queen Anne

Form/Plan Type: "T" plan

Number of Stories: 2 1/2

Foundation: stone faced with stucco

Exterior Wall Fabric: clapboard with wood shingle at gables

Fenestration: 2/2 sash

Roof/Chimneys: cross-gabled roof of wood shingle, interior chimney near intersection of ridges

Additional Architectural Description:

Frame house with T-shaped footprint; three-bay front elevation; pedimented gable ends; U-shaped, one-story porch with turned posts; one-story polygonal bay at south side; shutters at primary windows. Queen Anne features include decorative shingling at front gable; ornamental surround for pair of windows at same location; spindle detail at upper edge of porch.

PHOTO

Negative File No.

Map (Indicate North)



DEPARTMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION, OFFICE OF CULTURAL AND ENVIRONMENTAL SERVICES
OPERATION SECTION, 109 WEST STATE STREET, TRENTON, NEW JERSEY 08625 (609) 292-2023

SITING, BOUNDARY DESCRIPTION, AND RELATED STRUCTURES:

Small frame building, 1-1/2 story, gable roofed; front elevation has double-leaf door and bay window, both set under a wood-shingled pent roof; sliding door at rear of north side; tin roof.

SURROUNDING ENVIRONMENT: Urban Suburban Scattered Buildings
Open Space Woodland Residential Agricultural Village
Industrial Downtown Commercial Highway Commercial Other

SIGNIFICANCE:

House was probably built during 1880s; purchased c. 1890 from Will McCrea by Frank Rinehart. Very well preserved and a notable example of its style in the Pottersville district.

Outbuilding originally stood at the southeast corner of McCan Mill Road and Fairmount Road East, where it housed a candy store in front and a barber shop at the rear. Building was moved to its present site c. 1920 and converted to a garage. It is now used as a residence.

ORIGINAL USE:

PHYSICAL CONDITION: Excellent Good
REGISTER ELIGIBILITY: Yes Possible
THREATS TO SITE: Roads Development
No Threat Other

PRESENT USE:

Fair Poor
No Part of District
Zoning Deterioration

COMMENTS:

REFERENCES:

RECORDED BY:
ORGANIZATION:

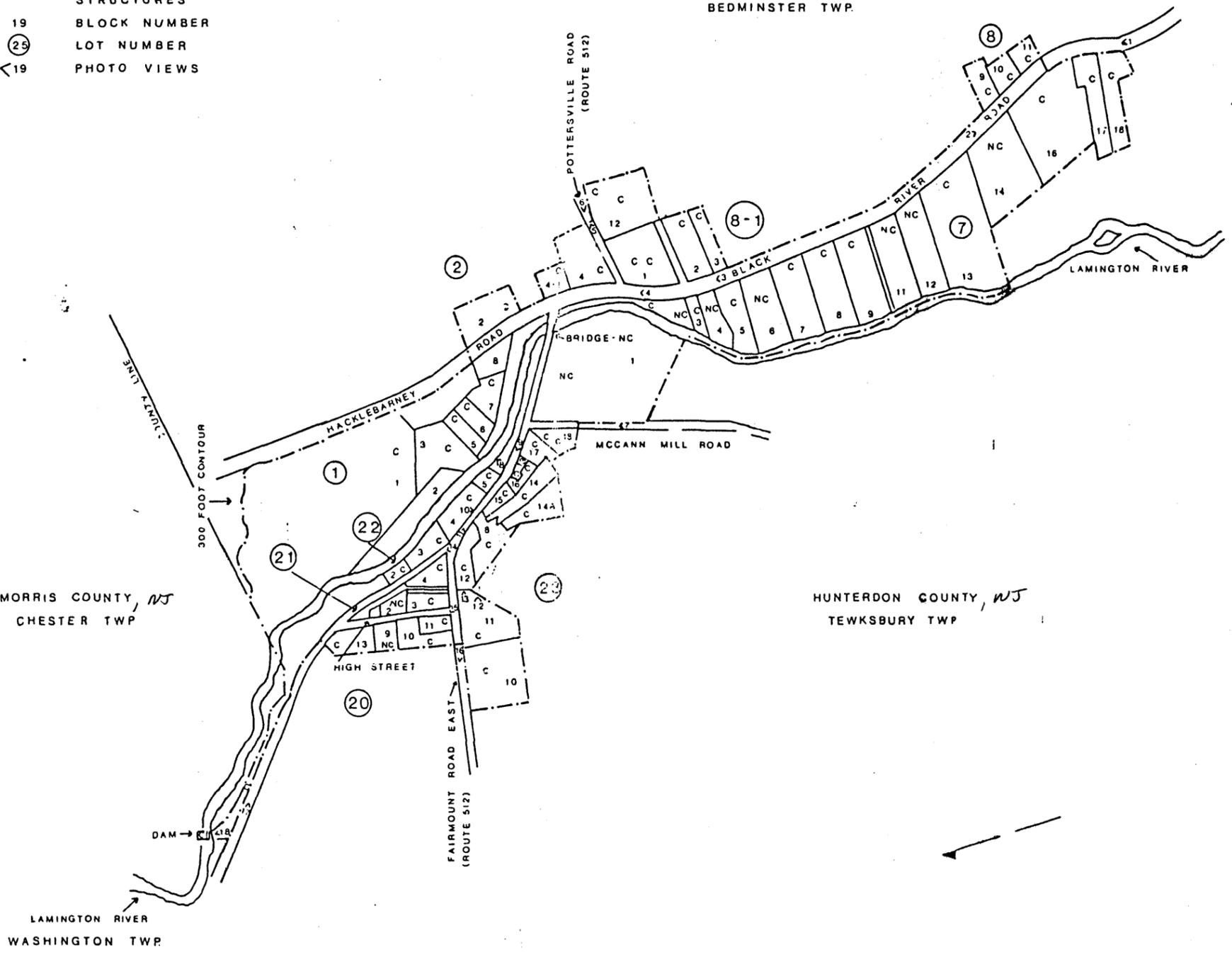
DATE:

- KEY**
- DISTRICT BOUNDARY
 - C-NC CONTRIBUTING/NON-CONTRIBUTING STRUCTURES
 - 19 BLOCK NUMBER
 - 25 LOT NUMBER
 - <19 PHOTO VIEWS

SOMERSET COUNTY, NJ
BEDMINSTER TWP.

MORRIS COUNTY, NJ
CHESTER TWP.

HUNTERDON COUNTY, NJ
TEWKSBURY TWP.



POTTERSVILLE VILLAGE HISTORIC DISTRICT

